CMP-SPRCP-74-45

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

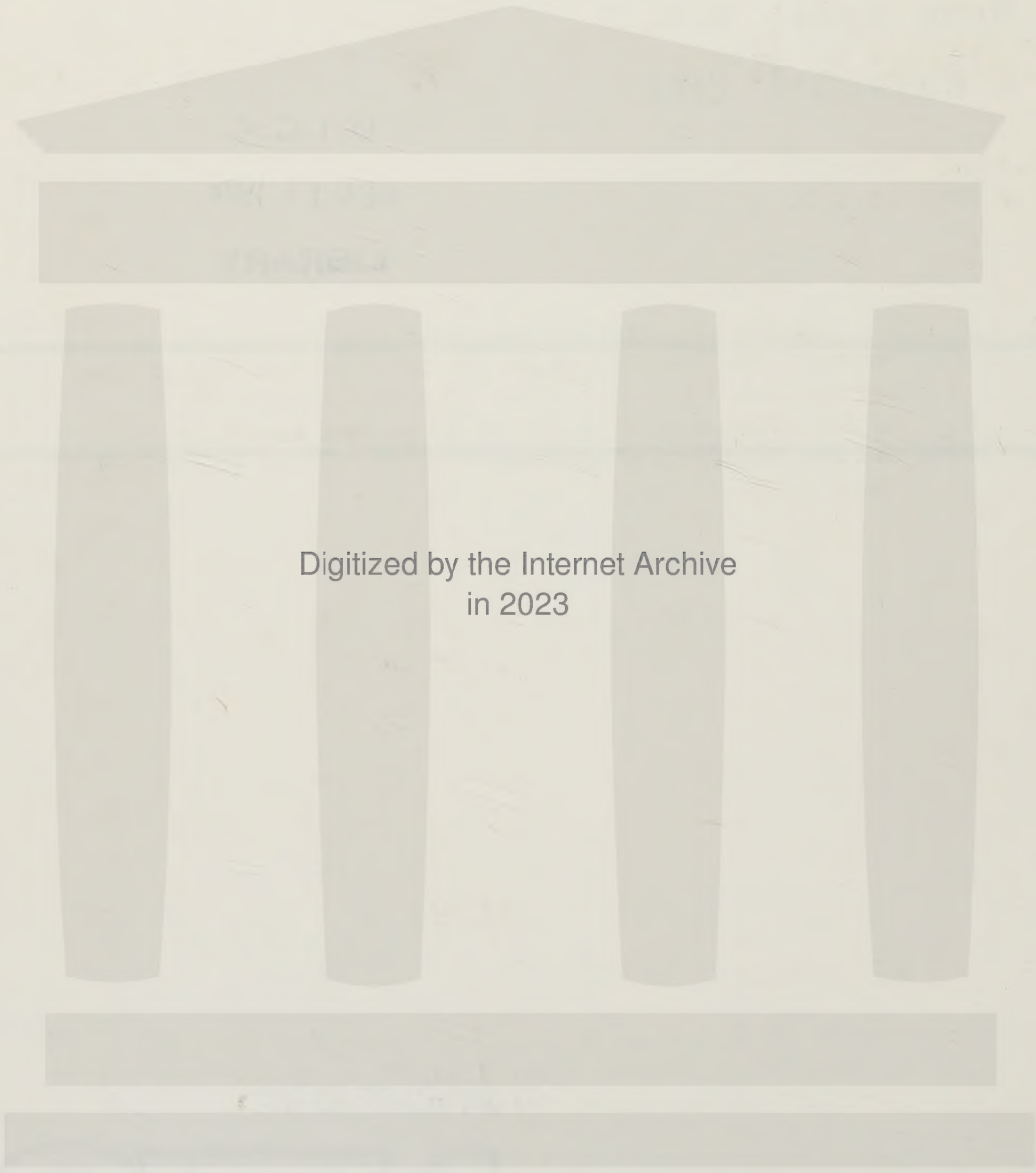
American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

8 November 1974

U. I. C. C.
DEC 11 1974
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

https://archive.org/details/survey-of-peoples-republic-of-china-press_1974-11-08_45

CMP-SPRCP-74-45

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5725-5729
November 4-8, 1974

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

LIU PANG AND HAN HSIN

Does the Killing of Han Hsin by Liu Pang Mean the "Wanton Killing of a Vassal Distinguished by Meritorious Service"? - by Yang Mou-yung 1

LITERATURE AND ART

Typify the Contradictions and Struggles in Life - by Ch'u Lan 5

COLOR FILMS

The Sparkling Red Star Will Shine Over Endless Generations Afterward - by Yang Ch'üan-fu and Fa Pao-chün 12

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

Page

CADRES

Peking Refrigerator Factory Trains Young Cadres 16

Staunch Tibetan Cadre Maintains Revolutionary Vigor 18

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Minority Peoples on Southwest China Frontier Review Changes Since Liberation 20

GRAIN SUPPLY

Grain-Deficient Provinces in Northern China Have Enough and To Spare 22

INDUSTRIAL CROPS

South China Province Grows More Industrial Crops 25

WOOLEN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

China's Woollen Textile Industry Expands 26

POSTAGE STAMPS

China Issues New Stamp 28

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Feted in Peking 29

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Meets Argentine Congressional Group 29

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Argentine Congressional Group 30

Argentine Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Baneut for Visit to China of Argentine Congressional Group 30

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Australian Deputy Prime Minister Dr. J.F. Cairns Hold Talks in Peking 31

Page

Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. Cairns Give Banquet in Peking 31

Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. Cairns and Their Party Leave Peking for Home 33

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Australia 34

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

More Celebrations in Austria Mark Chinese National Day 34

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Graphic Art Exhibition Closes in London 35

Chinese Delegation to 5th Special Session of IMCO Leaves Peking for London 35

British Guests Feted in Peking 36

CHINA AND CANADA

Former Governor-General of Canada Concludes Visit to China 36

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian President Greets Chinese National Day 36

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Scientists Delegation Leaves Finland for Denmark 37

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Leaves Paris for Home 38

Paris Mass Rally Marks Chinese National Day 38

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Thanks Asian Games Host Iran at Banquet in Peking 39

Page

CHINA AND ITALY

Comrade Keng Piao Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Italy (M-L) 40

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hua Kuo-feng Meets Delegation of All-Japan Town and Village Assembly Shosei Chairman Group 40

Friendship Delegation of Presidents of Japanese Newspapers Associated with Kyodo News Agency Leaves Peking for Home 41

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Peking 41

Korea-China Friendship Association Delegation Visits Kwangchow 42

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chinese Photographic Art Exhibition Closes in Tananarive 43

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Film Shows in New Zealand Mark Chinese National Day 43

CHINA AND UN

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Back in Peking 44

World Food Conference Secretary-General Leaves China 44

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Congress Delegation Visits People's Commune in Peking 45

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Venezuelan Congress Delegation 46

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Health Delegation Feted in Hanoi 46

Resolute Support for South Vietnamese People's Just Struggle 47

Page

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Arrives in Peking 48

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Visits Peking University 49

Chu Teh, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Meet Delegation of Federal Diet of Federal Republic of Germany 50

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Honored at Peking Banquet 51

THIRD WORLD

Third World--Motive Force of History 52

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Tanzania Condemns Big Powers for Using Oceans to Commit Acts of Espionage and Sabotage 57

NATIONAL

NATIONAL UNIFICATION

The Struggle To Uphold National Unification in the Early Part of Western Han - by An Miao 59

"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

The "May 7" School of General Office of the CCP Central Committee Is Run Better and Better in the Two-Line Struggle 70

"May 7" School Educates Cadres on Continuing the Revolution 75

UNITED FRONT

Mr. Shang Chen Leaves Peking for Southern China 77

LITERATURE AND ART

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Discusses Principle of Typification for Literary and Artistic Creation 78

1974 AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's 1974 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow 81

Page

ENROLLMENT OF WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE STUDENTS

More Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Enrolled in China's Universities 84

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

North China Province Develops Agriculture by People's Efforts 86

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Road Transport Makes Big Headway in Northwest China Autonomous Region 88

TIBET

Happy Life of Tibetan People Today 89

ACUPUNCTURE

Young Chinese Physician Introcues Acupuncture on Scalp 93

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Canberra 94

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Foreign Political Parties Leaders, Mass Organizations Greet Chinese National Day 94

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets British Guest 96

CHINA AND DENMARK

Denmark China Friendship Association Marks Chinese National Day 96

Danish Prime Minister Poul Hartling and Mrs. Hartling Due To Arrive on October 18 for Official Visit to China 97

CHINA AND FRANCE

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Greets Chinese National Day 97

French Paper "l'Humanite Rouge" Greets Chinese National Day 99

Page

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Delegation of French Principal Region Newspapers Group 100

CHINA AND GREECE

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Greek Political Refugees Residing in Eastern Europe Greets Chinese National Day 101

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana President Visits Chinese Exhibition 102

CHINA AND HONDURAS

Honduras CP (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day 102

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese National Day Marked in Italian Province 103

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Architectural Friendship Delegation 104

Central Philharmonic Society of China Gives Premiere in Tokyo 104

Japanese Diet Leaders Receives Chinese Guests 106

Chinese Radio and Television Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home 106

Chinese Junior Wushu Delegation Leaves Japan for Home 106

Japanese Prominent Figures Demand Early Signing of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty 107

Friendship Delegation of Japanese Architectural Circles Leaves Peking 108

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Arrives in Peking 109

Chinese Minister Chung Fu-hsiang Gives Banquet in Honor of Lao Posts and Telecommunications Delegation 109

Page

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Newly Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Mongolian People's Republic Leaves Peking for Post 110

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists Greets Chinese National Day 110

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping Arrives in Peking 111

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping 111

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister and Friendship Association President Meet and Fete Visiting Group of Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine 112

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President and Madame Marcos Attend Ceremony Marking the First Chinese Oil Shipment 112

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 113

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

The More It Tries To Conceal, the More It Is Exposed -- On Soviet Revisionists' Pretexts To Justify Their Expansion in the Indian Ocean 113

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Agricultural Study Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 116

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Journal "October" Marks Chinese National Day 117

Swiss Postal Delegation Arrives in Peking 117

CHINA AND UN

UN Fourth Committee Concludes General Debate on Territories under Portuguese Domination 118

Page

CHINA AND US

Liu Hsiang-ping, Hsieh Ching-yi Meet Widow of Prominent Black American Scholar Dr. Dubois 120

Representatives of American Importers Association Leave Peking for Home 121

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Congress Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai 121

Venezuelan Congress Delegation Arrives in Shanghai 122

Venezuelan Congress Delegation Concludes Visit to China 123

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Delegation of Federal Diet of Federal Republic of Germany 123

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Sees Modern Revolutionary Dance Drama in Peking 124

FRG Ambassador to China and His Wife Give Reception in Peking 124

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

PDRY Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Yemeni Health Delegation's Visit to China 125

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Hua Kuo-feng Meets Yugoslav Sports Delegation 126

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 126

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Delegation of Society of Oncology of Chinese Medical Association Leaves for International Cancer Congress 127

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Brilliant Ideas, a Great Victory - by Hung Ch'eng 128

Page

"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

Going to the Lower Level To Take Up Manual Work Enables Me To Return Among the Masses - by Li Wen-cheng 137

It Is Possible to Learn Marxism Better in the "May 7" School - by Ku Chin-p'ing 140

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Principle Governing China's Foreign Trade 143

STUDIES OF THE "DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER"

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Criticizes Revisionist School in the Studies of "Dream of the Red Chamber" 147

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

Diversified Economy Thrives on Peking's Outskirts 152

INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL PLANTS

Southwest China Research Institute of Tropical Plants Makes Progress 154

GOOD HARVESTS

Big Rice Harvest in China's Northernmost Province 155

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Rapid Extension of Motor Road Network in Shensi Province 156

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Meets Chinese Government Delegation 158

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Sydney 158

Page

CHINA AND BALKAN COUNTRIES

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Sovereignty and Independence of Balkan Countries Brook No Encroachment 160

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 162

CHINA AND CAMEROON

China's Kirin Basketball Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Cameroon 163

CHINA AND DENMARK

Jen-min Jih-pao: Warm Welcome to Distinguished Visitors from Denmark 163

Denmark Prime Minister Leaves Copenhagen for China 165

Peking Extends Warm Welcome to Danish Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Upon Arrival 166

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish-Chinese Association Delegation Feted in Peking 167

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests 168

Japanese Guests Feted in Peking 168

Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Receives Chinese Guests 169

Sian Municipality Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan 169

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Visitors 170

Chinese Cement Products Study Group Leaves for Japan 171

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Vice Minister Sun Hsiao-feng Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation 171

Page

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Korean Scientific Workers 172

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador 172

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

China Hands Over Water Supply Project to Mauritania 173

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Ambassador to Netherlands Leaves Post for Home 174

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Visiting Group of Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine 174

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Attache and His Wife Give Army Day Film Reception 175

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Postal Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 175

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 176

CHINA AND US

US Linguists' Delegation Feted in Peking 177

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Friendship Organizations in West Germany Mark Chinese National Day 177

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Leaves Shanghai for Peking 178

Page

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Health Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Leaves Peking for Home 178

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai 179

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Adviser to Zaire President 180

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation and Military Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Lusaka 180

BAIRAM FESTIVAL

Bairam Festival Observed in Peking 181

NATIONAL

STUDIES OF "THE DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER"

Occupy the Various Spheres of the Superstructure with Marxism--by Chiang T'ien 182

GRAIN SUPPLY

An Historic Turning Point 189

PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Hung-ch'i Article on Tremendous Victories of Cultural Revolution 197

YELLOW RIVER PUMPING PROJECT

First Phase Completed in Big Yellow River Pumping Project 201

LANCHOW

Lanchow--China's Rising Industrial City 202

SOOT CONTROL

Less Soot in China's Cities 203

SALT OUTPUT

China Tops 1974 Salt Output Target 204

Page

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological Service in Kweichow, S.W. China 205

SPORTS

China Holds 1974 National Track and Field Sports Meet 206

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Guests Feted in Peking 208

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Canadian Forestry Delegation 208

CHINA AND DENMARK

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Danish Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling 209

Chiang Ching, Teng Hsiao-ping, Hsu Hsiang-chien Meet Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling and Other Distinguished Guests from Denmark 209

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with Danish Prime Minister Poul Hartling 210

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Visit Peking University 210

Peking Grand Banquet Warmly Welcomes Danish Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling 211

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech 214

Danish Prime Minister Poul Hartling's Speech 216

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets with Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling and Other Distinguished Danish Guests 219

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Prime Minister Poul Hartling Continue Talks 220

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Shanghai Football Team Pays Friendly Visit to Equatorial Guinea 220

Page

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Vice Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Hungarian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation 221

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sian Municipality Friendship Delegation Arrives in Tokyo 222

Chinese Pianist Gives Solo Concert in Sendai, Japan 223

Japanese Friends Celebrate Success of Chinese Exhibition in Tokyo 223

Labor Leader Takano Mourned in Tokyo 224

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Guests 225

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets Japanese Delegation 225

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Peking 225

CHINA AND LAOS

China-Laos Postal and Tele-Communications Agreement Signed in Peking 226

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping Einar Magnussen 227

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Peking for Peru and Mexico 227

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets and Fetes Swedish Comrades 228

CHINA AND UN

18th UNESCO General Conference Opens 228

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of Vietnam Esperanto Association Leaves Peking for Southern China 229

Page

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Leaves Peking for Home 230

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

President Robaya Ali Receives Chinese Ambassador 230

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 231

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ICF Admits Chinese Canoe Association 231

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Delegation of Red Cross Society of China Leaves for Geneva To Attend Executive Committee Meeting of International Red Cross 232

NATIONAL

ANALYSIS OF THE DOWNFALL OF CH'IN

On Experience and Lessons Drawn from the Downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty - by Yang Kuang-han 233

MILITIA

The Dashing Appearance of Shanghai's Militiawomen 246

COLOR FILMS

Audience Welcome New Chinese Color Feature Film 250

WATCH MAKING INDUSTRY

Shanghai Develops Watch Industry Self-Reliantly 251

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Women's Active Role in Agricultural Scientific Experiments 252

HAILSTORM FORECASTING

New Instrument for Forecasting Hailstorms 254

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors Grow in Strength at Their Birthplace 254

Page

FISHERIES

Bigger Catches in Major East China Fishing Ground 256

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves for Albania and Romania 258

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Congressional Group Leaves Peking 258

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Governor-General Visits Chinese Exhibition 259

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

First Secretary of Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria Greets Chinese National Day 259

CHINA AND DENMARK

Peking Soiree in Honor of Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling and Other Distinguished Danish Guests 260

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Give Grand Banquet in Peking 261

Chinese-Danish Maritime Transport Agreement and Letters on Joint Chinese-Danish Committee Signed in Peking 263

Danish Prime Minister and Wife Leave Peking for Yenan 264

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Visit Yenan, Sian 265

CHINA AND INDIA

History Cannot Be Altered - Comment on Indian Prime Minister's Speech on Annexation of Sikkim 267

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Home 269

Japanese Worker, Peasant Writers' Delegation Feted in Peking 269

Page

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets and Fetes Visiting Group of Dietmen of Japanese Liberal Democratic Party 270

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Southern China 270

Chinese Exhibition Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home 271

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean T.U. Delegation Feted in Peking 271

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves Peking for Korea 272

Chinese Educational Delegation Leaves for Korea 273

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 273

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Electric Workers on Strike 274

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets with Dutch Delegation 275

CHINA AND NORWAY

Delegation of Norway-China Friendship Association Feted in Peking 275

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Heads Delegation to China 276

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Report Meeting Marks 30th Anniversary of Romanian Army Day 276

CHINA AND RWANDA

Red Cross Society of China Sends Message of Solicitude to Rwanda Government 278

Page

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Ambassador to China Gives Revolutionary Day Reception 278

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish CP (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day 279

CHINA AND SUDAN

Red Cross Society of China Sends Message of Solicitude to Sudanese Government 279

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home 280

CHINA AND US

Chief of US Liaison Office in China Arrives in Peking 280

American Farmers and Ranchers Tour-Study Group to China Leaves Peking for Southern China 281

Peking Dinner for US Visitors 281

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Visits Kwangchow 282

Yugoslav People's Army Delegation Arrives in Peking 282

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government and Military Goodwill Delegations Arrive in Lusaka 283

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 4, 1974 No. 5725

****
* NATIONAL *
****

LIU PANG AND HAN HSIN

Does the Killing of Han Hsin by Liu Pang Mean the "Wanton Killing of a Vassal Distinguished by Meritorious Service"?

by

Yang Mou-yung (杨茂永)
of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 15, 1974)

The war between Ch'u and Han in progress from 206 B.C. to 202 B.C. was a great hand-to-hand combat between the Confucianist line and the Legalist line with Hsiang Yü on one side and Liu Pang on the other. The focus of the struggle was whether to stand resolutely for the unified centralist system in conformity with the need of society to move forward or to retrograde and restore the feudal title conferment system based on separatism in conformity with the restoration need of the slave owners.

At the beginning of the war between Ch'u and Han, speaking in terms of military strength, Ch'u was strong and Han was weak, and there was a great disparity between the strength of the two sides. However, because Liu Pang had a correct line and policies and was strongly backed by his base area in Kuanchung, he was quickly transformed from the weak into the strong. In the year 202 B.C., through wiping out the main force of the Ch'u army in the Battle of Kaihsia, Liu Pang founded the Western Han Dynasty. However, there were still the remnant forces of the slave-owner class in different places. Meanwhile, during the war, some opportunists had also sneaked into Liu Pang's camp. Under the historical conditions of the time, for the sake of "merging all forces for attacking Ch'u," Liu Pang had no alternative but to strike a temporary and limited truce with them by making princes and marquises of them. At that time, he installed eight princes bearing surnames different from his including Han Hsin,

P'eng Yüeh and Ch'ing Pu. Later, the secessionist forces represented by Han Hsin and other feudal princes staged rebellions and waged violent struggles against the Central Government of the Western Han Dynasty. This struggle was in essence a continuation of the war between Ch'u and Han.

Han Hsin, P'eng Yüeh, Ch'ing Pu and others took part to varying extents in operations against Hsiang Yü during the war between Ch'u and Han. However, they and Liu Pang did not carry out one and the same line and they were nothing more than the temporary allies of the latter. Their object in participating in the operations against Hsiang Yü was for developing their personal influence in the war. They defended the remnant forces of the slave owners, and after the founding of the Western Han Dynasty, their assertion of independence from the Central Government constituted the greatest menace to the political power of Western Han.

As the political representative of the newly emerging landlord class, Liu Pang firmly adhered to the Legalist line and resolutely suppressed the regional secessionist forces. He quelled at different times the rebellions staged by Han Hsin, P'eng Yüeh and others, thus making contributions toward upholding unification. However, the Confucian scholars of all ages loudly vituperated Liu Pang for "wantonly killing vassals who distinguished themselves by meritorious service" because of this. On the one hand they described how Liu Pang "detested the good and showed jealousy for the capable," and on the other hand, they spared no effort in playing up Han Hsin. This was entirely a distortion of history by the reactionary Confucian scholars.

Based on historical facts, it can be seen clearly that the struggle between the Central Government of Western Han represented by Liu Pang and the secessionist forces represented by Han Hsin was a struggle between unification and disunity, between progress and regression. It was a struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the landlord class and against the slave-owner class that vainly attempted to bring about restoration. Consequently, the quelling of the rebellions of the feudal princes by Liu Pang was the continuation of the struggle between Ch'u and Han and the continuation of the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. The description of Liu Pang's struggle against Han Hsin and others for upholding unified centralism as the "wanton killing of vassals who distinguished themselves by meritorious service" is precisely for removing the class content from this struggle and for the fundamental purpose of confusing right and wrong in the two-line struggle. The standing of history on its head in this way must be clarified.

Another version defending Han Hsin claimed that it was not Han Hsin who had long ago harbored the intention of rebellion but that it was Liu Pang who had for a long time "distrusted and detested" Han Hsin.

What are the facts? To meet the need of the political line for adhering to unification and opposing disunity, Liu Pang also followed the principle that "the prime minister should come from provinces and brave

generals should rise from the rank and file" as advocated by the Legalist school in line of organization. In his practice of struggle, he had promoted quite a number of outstanding generals from the lower level. Because of this, some capable persons came from all places to the side of Liu Pang, thus creating the situation of "all men of learning in the empire coming over to the Prince of Han."

Han Hsin was an opportunist. He came over to Han not because he had any political difference in principle with Hsiang Yü but because he was not given an important post under Hsiang Yü. At first, Liu Pang placed great trust in Han Hsin and appointed him as Senior General. As Han Hsin was in the process of making a strategic encirclement of Hsiang Yü, Liu Pang on two occasions called on Han Hsin to send reinforcements to the Yingyang front. This was necessary at the time. For example, the first call was made after Han Hsin destroyed Chao and stationed his troops at Hsiuwu. At that time, Liu Pang was encircled by Hsiang Yü at Yingyang. When Liu Pang left Yingyang for Ch'engkao, Hsiang Yü again encircled Ch'engkao. Liu Pang had therefore no alternative but to send for Han Hsin's troops stationed at Hsiuwu to lift the siege at Ch'engkao. However, after Ch'i was destroyed, with Han Hsin capturing many places, there was a change in the situation. With his own standing improved and his effective strength increased, Han Hsin no longer could suppress his ambition for installing himself as prince to practice regional autonomy. He availed himself of the opportunity to coerce Liu Pang into installing him as the Prince of Ch'i, thus fully exposing his own opportunist and secessionist features. Following this, he again availed himself of the opportunity of the Battle of Kaihsia to coerce Liu Pang into broadening his own influence.

With Han Hsin's assertion of independence and secessionist ambition exposed, Liu Pang heightened his vigilance. After the Battle of Kaihsia, Liu Pang immediately took away the seal of the Senior General from Han Hsin and took over military power himself. Blinded by greed, however, Han Hsin got worse. He openly recruited deserters and turncoats and actively made preparations for rebellion. It was at this critical juncture that Liu Pang arrested Han Hsin. In order to give him a chance to show penitence, Liu Pang set Han Hsin free as soon as he returned to Ch'angan and made him the Marquis of Huaiyin. However, out of his reactionary nature, Han Hsin did not show any penitence at all, and he maliciously attacked Liu Pang. Furthermore, he hid himself in a dark corner to form factions for selfish ends. He made a secret agreement with Ch'en Hsi to plot for rebellion and offered to join forces with him from within. In the year 196 B.C., as planned by Han Hsin, Ch'en Hsi rose in rebellion. Han Hsin took co-ordinated action in Ch'angan and vainly attempted to stage a coup d'etat by forging an imperial edict for the release of prisoners. Because his retainer Luan Yüeh betrayed him, his plot for staging a coup d'etat failed. Han Hsin himself was also beheaded.

These facts show that the killing of Han Hsin by Liu Pang was for suppressing the restoration and secessionist forces and for upholding and consolidating the unified centralist dictatorship of the landlord class. The killing of Han Hsin was a deserved punishment, and he had only himself to blame for this.

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

Typify the Contradictions and Struggles in Life

- insights obtained from the study of Chairman Mao's principle of typification in literary and art creation

by

Ch'u Lan (初瀾)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 14, 1974)

In the creation of socialist literature and art, the taking of the Marxist world outlook and view on art as guidance to typify the contradictions and struggles in life is the basic path in the molding of images of proletarian heroes. Today, when the proletarian revolution in literature and art is marching toward a new breadth and depth, a review of Chairman Mao's instructions concerning the principle of typification in literary and art creation is of tremendous significance to the criticism of the bourgeois and revisionist fallacies such as the "theory of portraying real characters and true stories," the "theory of inspiration," the "theory of truthful writing," the "theory of no conflict," the "theory that only the plot counts" and the "theory of amusement," overcoming similar phenomena in creation and further raising the quality of literary and art creation.

In the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao points out, "Life as reflected in works of literature and art can and ought to be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life. Revolutionary literature and art should create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward." Following this, he again points out that literature and art must "concentrate the everyday phenomena, typify the contradictions and struggles within them and produce works which awaken the masses, fire them with enthusiasm and impel them to unite and struggle to transform their environment."

Chairman Mao's teachings above have scientifically and profoundly expounded the principle of typification in revolutionary literature and art, demonstrated the dialectical relations between literary and art creation and social life, generalized the characteristics and laws of literature and art in reflecting social life and formed the essence of the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and the theoretical foundation for taking the molding of models of proletarian heroes as the basic task of socialist literature and art.

As early as in 1888, the revolutionary teacher Engels had put forth that literary and art creation should "show again typical figures in typical environments." This shows that the principle of typification is an important principle in the Marxist theory on literature and art. Chairman Mao's

contention that in practical life literature and art must "concentrate everyday phenomena and typify the contradictions and struggles within them" has enriched and developed Engels' famous discussion and given it a more realistic and reliable base and guarantee in its application in the creation of revolutionary literature and art.

The experiences gained from the creation of revolutionary model plays are produced and developed in the process of artistic practice as guided by Chairman Mao's principle of typification. The revolutionary model plays and their experiences show that it is the need of dialectical unity to make literary and art creation originate from life and stand above life. Only through originating from life and standing above life can there be a firm foundation. Meanwhile, only through standing above life is it possible to typically generalize and reflect the nature of life. The breadth and depth of life are precisely reflected in the revolutionary literary and art works through typifying the contradictions and struggles in life.

The bourgeois writers and artists also talk about the question of typical nature. However, the theoretical foundation of their theory of types is idealist transcendentalism and the theory of human nature. Their aim in peddling this contraband is to use the spurious "common nature of mankind" to "change" the class nature of the contradictions and struggles in life and "change" the class attribute of the characters so as to mold the images of characters who are soaked with the class nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, embellish the exploiting classes and vilify the proletariat and the working people. Chairman Mao's argument concerning typification is clearly divided from all kinds of theories of creation of all the exploiting classes and is the sharp weapon for us to criticize the thought on literature and art of the landlord and bourgeois classes and the revisionist fallacies on literature and art spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk.

Chairman Mao's argument on typification requires literary and art creation to mold the typical examples that are not restricted by real characters and true stories. Literary and art creation must originate from life. However, this is definitely not a simple reproduction of life, but the active and mobile reflection of social life. Literature and art must concentrate and typify the phenomena in everyday life. This portends that they should not be restricted to a certain person or incident but have to go through the process of selection by keeping the good and getting rid of the bad, refinement and generalization, so that they could be kept "on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal and therefore more universal" than actual life. The restriction of writing on real characters and true stories runs counter to the principle of typification, and there is no chance whatever to concentrate and generalize life on the basis of combining depth with breadth. This would influence the development of the main theme and the molding of the models of proletarian heroes. The writing of real characters and true stories may even lead to the evil path, or the erection of monuments for certain individuals or erroneous lines or a fall into the revisionist quagmire of

the so-called "exposure of the seamy side." The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers love the highly typified revolutionary model works but are not satisfied with those works which write about real characters and true stories. Therefore, we must start from the demands which the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have imposed on literature and art, shatter the restrictions of real characters and true stories in literary and art creation and on the foundation of going into the midst of life, bring out through high degree of generalization the brand-new spiritual outlook of the proletarian heroes.

Chairman Mao's argument concerning typification is a sharp weapon for criticizing the "theory of inspiration." Works of literature and art, as ideological forms, are products of the reflection in the human brain of the life of a given society. In order to typify the contradictions and struggles in life, the creative works of literature and art must not deviate from the foundation of actual life. Once departed from actual life, literary and art creation will become water without source and a tree without root. The advocation that literary and art works were the products of "inspiration" by the renegade and traitor Lin Piao was the manifestation of his reactionary "theory of genius" on the question of literature and art and has already been criticized and denounced by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The "theory of inspiration" is the product of the idealist line of understanding and its pernicious influence cannot be completely wiped out after just one or two criticisms. It will still take on this or that form to play the devil in literary and art creation. For example, some comrades are still reluctant to firmly go into the midst of life, and respectfully learn from the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Instead, they adopt in creation the attitude of practicing deep meditation behind closed doors, blindly believing in so-called "stroke of genius" and dreaming of catching so-called "inspiration." These works conjectured out of the void have no chance whatever to make typical generalization of life and would never carry any conviction. They not only have not the least of the breath and luster of life, but also may arouse ridicule by running counter to the common-sense of life. The "theory of inspiration" which is divorced from the fountain of life can only lead to failure in creation and cause the writers to enter the revisionist blind alley. Therefore, we must continue to thoroughly criticize the "theory of inspiration," permanently, unconditionally and wholeheartedly go into the midst of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the heat of struggle to integrate ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and create works which are really rich in the spirit of the time and the breath of life.

Chairman Mao's argument concerning typification is also an effective criticism of the "theory of truthful writing." The people and incidents that have really lived and occurred in actual life do not necessarily make up the truthfulness talked about in literary and art creation. The truthfulness in literary and art works is the product of the writers of a given class status who use the world outlook of a given

class to look at and generalize life. Therefore, it is not a thing in its natural form but is an ideological form and possesses a clearcut class nature. The bourgeoisie wearing tinted spectacles can look without seeing and adopt a policy of non-recognition toward what the proletariat considers to be true; while what the bourgeoisie considers to be true is, in the eyes of the proletariat, precisely the distortion of actual life. It can thus be seen that different classes have their own viewpoints and criteria toward such questions as whether or not a piece of work is true, typical or profound. Proletarian literature and art guided by the Marxist world outlook and view on art can profoundly reveal the essence of life and the trend of historical development, while the bourgeois writers and artists, due to their class prejudices, cannot profoundly and fully reflect the essence of life and the trend of historical development and may even distort the true essence of life. The so-called "truthful writing" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their ilk was nothing but a pretext to indiscriminately vilify the workers, peasants and soldiers, slander the realities of socialism, attack the dictatorship of the proletariat and create public opinion for restoring capitalism.

At present, the manifestation of the pernicious influence of the "theory of truthful writing" in literary and art creation is that some people have picked up the tattered banner of the so-called "exposure of the seamy side of life" and advocated the depiction of the shortcomings and errors of the heroic figures and revolutionary new things. This is to take the bourgeois stand to attack the great proletarian cultural revolution so as to meet the counter-revolutionary political demand of the class enemies at home and abroad who vainly attempt to restore capitalism. Another manifestation of the pernicious influence of the "theory of truthful writing" is the inclination to naturalism. Those works which confine the discussion to the matter at issue, uncritically transplant life and arrange for display the phenomena cannot stand above life or eulogize the revolutionary ideals of the workers, peasants and soldiers in actual struggle through the depiction of the inner world of the heroic figures and thus cannot move people. Since these works are below the splendid and colorful life of the actual struggle of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, how can they meet the demands of the broad masses of the revolutionary people? Although life and literature and art are both beautiful, people are still not satisfied with the former but demand the latter because literature and art can and ought to stand above life. Therefore, if revolutionary literature and art cannot stand above life, this is actually tantamount to the elimination of revolutionary literature and art.

Chairman Mao's argument concerning typification is also a profound criticism of the "theory of no conflict." Contradictions and struggles are objective beings in actual life and the essence of life. Therefore, the life reflected in the literary and art works should not be the general phenomena of life but must, through the phenomena, grasp the contradictions and struggles within. In class society, the so-called contradictions and struggles are mainly the contradictions and struggles between classes, and

revolutionary literature and art has to focally reflect class struggle and the two-line struggle. The "theory of no conflict" is the manifestation of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" in politics and the "doctrine of the Mean" in literary and art creation. It wipes out class contradictions, negates class struggles, distorts the essence of life and similarly runs counter to the principle of typification in literary and art creation.

Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, through combining the criticism of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "doctrine of the Mean" with the study of the experiences of the revolutionary model plays, the influence of the "theory of no conflict" has recently been curbed. The reflection of class struggle and the two-line struggle and the revelation and intensification of contradictions in literary and art creation have already received universal attention. However, the influence of the "theory of no conflict" is still sometimes manifested. For example, some works portraying contradictions have placed the conflict of contradictions on the foundation of "misunderstanding" and "coincidence." Since the contradictions are born out of misunderstanding, once the misunderstanding is cleared up, the contradictions will disappear. These false man-made contradictions like a thin window paper, are pierced with a poke and basically have no chance to typify the contradictions and struggles. Again, the intensification of contradictions in some works is superficial and simplified. Such intensification is not the inevitable outcome of the development of the contradiction itself but is made by men and is just like half-cooked rice not duly cooked. In works reflecting the contradictions among the people, this is sometimes revealed as an argument between the heroic figure and his opponent after a brief talk which leads to a meaningless quarrel. Sometimes, everything is elevated to the plane of class struggle to infuriate the other side, thus causing the superficial intensification of the contradictions. Again, in the case of the transformation of contradictions in some works, owing to the lack of a process and the necessary conditions and bases, things do not take care of themselves when the right time comes, but "the class enemies are made to fall with one blow and the changing characters are convinced with a single talk." This is likewise inclined to be too simple and rigid. Such false contradictions, superficial intensification and simple transformation certainly cannot reveal the spirit and talent of the heroic figures who lord it over the world through the process of fully revealing, intensifying and resolving contradictions. Therefore, only through thoroughly wiping out the influence of the "theory of no conflict" and typifying the contradictions and struggles in life is it possible to mold colossal and full models of proletarian heroes.

Chairman Mao's argument on typification is antagonistic to the "theory that only the plot counts." The process of typifying the contradictions and struggles in life by revolutionary literature and art is also a process of refining the plot. We demand a plot to be typical because a non-typical plot cannot reveal a typical character in a typical environment. We also require the plot to be lively and rich because the factual description of a simple and dry plot will similarly impede us from molding

the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. But at the same time, we must also oppose the "theory that only the plot counts" which stresses the plot for the plot's sake. In the relations between the plot and the figures, the plot serves the molding of characters. Therefore, the arrangement of the plot must be favorable to the molding of the principal heroic figure. Our typification of contradictions and struggles in life is also for molding the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers in the storm of these contradictions and struggles. We can never stress "conflict for conflict's sake" or the "plot for the plot's sake."

At present, in some literary and art works, the writers do not focus their attention on the central task of molding the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers but go after sensational and novel plots in isolation and may even ignore the specifications of the environment and the logic of life itself. They follow their own inclinations and sometimes make the plots miraculous and mysterious. The falsehood and incredibility of the plots are first of all detrimental to the image of the heroic figure. The aim of these works which run counter to the principle of typification is to impress people by claptrap, but the result is exactly the opposite. They will only be boycotted and criticized by the masses of revolutionary people.

Chairman Mao's argument concerning typification also requires us to avoid the use of identical phenomena in creation. Typification definitely does not call for generalization or categorization. On the contrary, it is antagonistic to generalization and categorization. The experiences acquired in the creation of revolutionary model plays show that the typified characters, environments and plots have all their individual character and are all the unity of individual and general character. Owing to the lack of individual character and characteristics, works that are identical to each other are always generalized and categorized. Materialist dialectics tells us that general character is embodied in all individual character and universality can only be revealed through particularity. Life is reflected in literature and art through concrete images. How can we talk of typical character in departure from individual character and the unity of individual and general character? Works that are identical turn all kinds of things which are different in a thousand and one ways into generalized things. Wouldn't the toleration of such a phenomenon be unworthy of the great reality of socialism and the great people who are full of boundless enthusiasm and vigor and vitality? In order to overcome the phenomenon of identicalness, we must strive to go deep into the reality of the struggle of the three great revolutionary movements, start from life and make use of the principle based on typification to carry out arduous artistic creation, before we could mold images of proletarian heroes with the unity of individual character and general character and various types of figures.

Chairman Mao's argument concerning typification is also sharply opposed to the so-called "theory of amusement." The typification of the contradictions and struggles in life by revolutionary literature and art is for awakening the masses, firing them with enthusiasm and impelling them to unite and struggle to transform their environment. Revolutionary

literature and art is not merely for the amusement of the masses of the people, but is a "powerful weapon for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy." The so-called "theory of amusement" is a completely reactionary theory used by the landlord and bourgeois classes to benumb, corrupt and disintegrate the fighting spirit of the people. The pernicious influence of the "theory of amusement" is still manifested in literary and art creation at present. In order to attain theatrical effects, certain dramatic works, chu-yi (ballad singing, story-telling and cross talk) and short performances are bent on creating comical materials, promotional gimmicks and verbosity. In serious cases, they have even damaged and distorted the images of the heroic figures. Mr. Lu Hsün once said, "Craftiness is a big enemy to creation." This merits our vigilance.

The typification of the contradictions and struggles in life is the basic guiding thought in the creation of socialist literature and art and the core of the Marxist theory of typification. At present, there are some problems in the aspect of typification in some literary and art works. This is basically a question of the world outlook of the writers and artists because their foundation of life is not firm enough and they are not good at using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to observe and generalize life. Consequently, this requires us to seriously transform our world outlook in the process of "studying Marxism and learning from society" and of going into the midst of life. Meanwhile, through uninterrupted artistic practice and on the basis of summing up both the positive and negative aspects of experiences, we must gradually raise our ability to generalize and manifest life. As long as we adhere to the correct orientation and the Marxist philosophy of struggle, problems can certainly be solved with unflagging efforts. Let us follow Chairman Mao's instruction concerning the principle of typification in literary and art creation and create a greater number of good works which can live up to our great era.

* * *

COLOR FILMS

The Sparkling Red Star Will Shine Over Endless Generations Afterward

- after viewing the color feature film "Sparkling Red Star"

by

Yang Ch'uan-fu (杨泉福) and Fa Pao-chün (法宝钧)
of the Peking Air Force

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 11, 1974)

"The red star sparkles and shines upon my journey to battle.
The evil old world has been broken to pieces and the mountains
and rivers for ten thousand miles are splendid."

At the time of joyously celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the great new China and in the present day when "the mountains and rivers for ten thousand miles are splendid," as we view the color feature film "Sparkling Red Star," resonant battle songs echo in our ears and splendid pictures are unfolded before our eyes. From the pictures of the momentous battle during the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War which appears once again in the film and the heroic image of P'an Tung-tzu who grows to maturity under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we deeply feel that the "Sparkling Red Star" is indeed a good film as well as good teaching material for conducting education in the ideological and political lines.

With a delicate touch and vivid pictures, the "Sparkling Red Star" has exhibited the road of the growth of P'an Tung-tzu, a member of the children's corps and depicted a revolutionary fighter's course of combat in understanding and implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thus giving people a strong touch of art and profound ideological education. This brilliant course is systematically and deeply developed closely around P'an Tung-tzu's understanding of the red star. Right at the beginning of the film, when Hu Han-san, the head of the local bullies, savagely beats Tung-tzu after hanging him on a big tree and is about to kill him, a contingent of Red Army fighters who have triumphantly charged forward appear before him. Wu Hsiu-chu, a cadre of the Red Army, marches forward with big strides. With his own hands, he cuts off the criminal ropes that bind little Tung-tzu. At this time, little Tung-tzu, through his tearful eyes, sees at a glance the red star on the cap of Uncle Red Army. This red star sparkles with dazzling radiance. In face of this cadre of the Red Army wearing a red star on his head, he seems to see that millions of fighters of the Red Army are smashing the chains which enslave the poor people! When our little Tung-tzu sees this scene for the first time, he has a deep impression of the red star at heart, because these people wearing sparkling red stars on their caps beat the local bullies and the White dogs to save the poor people, and all of them are gentle and affable. From

then on, little Tung-tzu has special feelings for the red star: he hangs red stars on the walls of his house; he joins the parade in celebration of the liberation and raises high the red star; the satchel which he carries to school is also properly decorated with red stars.... The radiance of the red stars illuminates Liuhsi village and the heart of little Tung-tzu.

However, little Tung-tzu's further understanding of the red star is gradually deepened in the struggles later. When leaving for a long journey to the north, father solemnly leaves behind a red star and tells him, "Take a look at it whenever you encounter difficulties. With it leading the road for you, you, a member of the children's corps, surely can grow up to become a Red Army fighter." At the most difficult time of the struggle, mother also takes out the radiant red star and says to him: "There is the red star. There is the Party. There are 'many people' fighting together with us." In Tung-tzu's young heart, this sparkling red star is raised high in the hands of the revolutionary people; it is worn on their caps as well as in their hearts. Uncle Red Army has it. Father has it. Mother also has it. It is precisely with this red star at heart that, under the bright red flag of the Party, mother has taken the oath and joined the Chinese Communist Party! All this has gradually made little Tung-tzu realize that the red star is the symbol of the Party! The sparkle of the red star symbolizes the Party's radiance and the red star in everyone's heart symbolizes that the revolutionary people long for the leadership of the Party!

What is Party leadership? When Wu Hsiu-chu, the cadre of the Red Army, transmits the instruction of the Party to Tung-tzu's mother on behalf of the Party organization, little Tung-tzu is completely absorbed as he listens by her side: "The meeting of our Party at Tsunyi has firmly established Chairman Mao's leadership over the whole Party and army. After the meeting had criticized the third "Left" opportunist line, Chairman Mao is once again in command of the Red Army and has won a great victory in battle at Kweichow!" This enables little Tung-tzu to link up the victory of the revolution with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the setback of the revolution with the erroneous line. He further understands that the beating up of the local bullies and the distribution of fields and land amidst thunderous cheers at Liuhsi village in the beginning were the victory of the Red Army in implementing Chairman Mao's instructions and the result of Chairman Mao's brilliant command. Later, Hu Han-san returned, the class enemies were restored, and the Red Army was forced to make a long march to the north. Over the bright revolutionary base, dark clouds rolled and the enemy bandits ran wild. These were all evil consequences brought about by the erroneous line. At present, Chairman Mao is again in command in the whole Party and the whole army. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is again guiding the revolutionary troops to march forward in victory! The Party's leadership is the leadership of the Party's correct line and the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only through Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can there be the growth of revolutionary ranks and victory in the revolution! Having understood these revolutionary truths, little Tung-tzu's understanding of the Red Army

and the Party is raised to a new plane. When we hear little Tung-tzu says like his mother when she takes the oath on joining the Party, "Mother, you belong to the Party and I am also the Party's child," how strong our impression is! Indeed, little Tung-tzu has at this time already begun to accept the Party's leadership ideologically. He has already become "the Party's child." "I will do whatever the Party asks me to do." This is the resolution expressed by little Tung-tzu toward the Party and is also the firm ideological foundation of his growth from a member of the children's corps into a Red Army fighter.

Nurtured by the revolutionary truth of the proletariat and educated by the revolutionary army and people under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, little Tung-tzu strikes deep roots in the fertile soil of mass struggle and grows to maturity. "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on."

The "Sparkling Red Star" has painstakingly arranged several moving scenes in which the Red Army fighters and revolutionary forerunners educate P'an Tung-tzu by words and deeds. One day, in the course of preparing a pot of soup with wild vegetables for the fighters in the mountains, little Tung-tzu reads a book as he builds a fire and recites aloud, "Taking the sky as the roof, the earth as bed and wild vegetables and fruits as dry provisions and fearing neither sufferings nor hardships, the Red Army fights on the high mountain." Uncle Wu praises him and says, "Well said!" Following this, he educates him on arduous struggle and encourages him to struggle against difficulties. Together with the fighters, Uncle Wu also conveys to little Tung-tzu the solicitude of the Party. Where there is not enough salt for preparing meals, they give more of it to little Tung-tzu alone. When the weather turns cold, they make use of the interval between battles to mend the cotton-padded coat for little Tung-tzu stitch by stitch under the oil lamp. They also seize hold of all opportunities to instill revolutionary truths into little Tung-tzu so as to raise his ideological awareness day by day. When Grandpa Sung makes little Tung-tzu estimate the amount of salt in the bamboo tube, he is in fact also trying to make him understand the burden on his own shoulder. This is essential not merely for fulfilling the task of procuring salt. More important, it is for giving Tung-tzu a meticulous course of ideological education. Under the solicitude and education of Wu Hsiu-chu and Grandpa Sung, little Tung-tzu has all the more strengthened his own determination and put in practice his own pledge with actual deeds. "I will do whatever the Party asks me to do!" Under the Party's guidance, little Tung-tzu has taken one new step after another on the revolutionary journey.

"Steel is tempered in the fire and the knife is honed on a whetstone." Little Tung-tzu "fights" his way into the Maoyuan Grain Store and wages a face-to-face struggle against the enemies. Our little Tung-tzu has really grown up into an eagle. Calm and alert, he fights independently. He not only has opportunely supplied the guerrilla forces with information and thwarted the enemies' plots one after the other, but also has taken the

initiative to organize a struggle for snatching food supplies from the enemies. Eventually in the tiger's den, by entering into conspiracy with the dissidents in the enemy camp and working in coordination with the guerrilla forces, he "chops at Hu Han-san with a chopper," thus rendering distinguished services in the battle.

At this time, P'an Tung-tzu who stands erect before the eyes of people is no longer an innocent and vivacious child who only knows that the "Red Army is good," but a Red Army fighter who is red at heart, firm in determination, alert and brave.

The red star shines in the red heart and the red heart is loyal to the Party. Little Tung-tzu is influenced by the revolutionary truths, educated by the revolutionary people and steeled by the practice of the revolution. In a word, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is guiding little Tung-tzu. His wisdom and strength come from his unrivaled love for Chairman Mao and his firm conviction in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In the storm of struggle, he constantly brings out the sparkling red star to remind himself of how he has been brought up by the Party and what is expected of him. At the most difficult and dangerous moment, he and Ch'un Ya-tzu would wear the red stars on their caps, look up at the Dipper, turn toward Yenan and think of the great leader Chairman Mao. It is precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that millions of people like P'an Tung-tzu are growing to maturity in the vast and powerful revolutionary ranks. "The red stars sparkle and its light will shine over endless generations afterward." Let us march forward generation after generation along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line until we reach communism!

* * *

CADRES

Peking Refrigerator Factory Trains Young Cadres

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

the communist party committee of the peking refrigerator factory pays great attention to training young cadres. thirtyseven per cent of the cadres at the level of workshop directors and section chiefs and above are young people. fiftyfive per cent of the factory party committee members are young cadres.

this factory of 1,100 people is teeming with new life, with old cadres training the new, and the young helping the old.

combining the old, middle-aged and young in leading bodies is a new socialist institution that came into being during the great proletarian cultural revolution. training young cadres and promoting them to leading posts in a planned way is a practice in every organization, be it factory, people's commune, government office or school. a large number of outstanding workers and peasants in peking have been promoted this way.

six outstanding young workers at the peking refrigerator factory took up leading posts recently. they now serve as deputy-secretary of the factory party committee; deputy-secretary of the workshop party branch; deputy-secretary of the communist youth league committee, vice-chairman of the factory trade union and so on. their average age is 24, the youngest being 21. three of them are women. in promoting young cadres, the factory party committee emphasizes, first of all, awareness of the two-line struggle, and then vocational proficiency. it discussed with the masses before it makes decisions.

the party committee has run 20 training courses to help the new cadres study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and the party's principles and policies.

veteran cadres help the new cadres temper themselves in the course of work. young worker chao hsiang was in charge of part of the political work after he became a standing committee member of the party committee. party committee secretary tien ke passed on his experience in political work to him and joined him in going to workshops to lead the work teams in political studies and in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. tien ke then helped him sum up his experience. with the help of veteran cadres, chao hsiang made rapid progress and learned to work independently. he later became deputy secretary of the party committee.

young cadres at the factory are working well in the leading bodies and carrying forward the party's revolutionary tradition.

twentysix-year-old wang kuei-sheng, an ordinary worker who became secretary of the communist youth league committee, works alongside his workmates in the day, and joins them in studies in the evening no matter how busy his work keeps him. the young workers' study group he organized is instrumental in deepening the factory's movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. he works by the method of popularizing the advanced experience of some to bring forward the rest. he was invited to pass on his experience to a meeting of the communist youth league organizations in the city's machinery industry.

the quality of products by the newly added foundry workshop was not up to standard for lack of skilled workers. the factory party committee appointed young cadre tien kuang-hua, vice-chairman of the factory revolutionary committee, and another young cadre to work and make investigations in the foundry workshop to help solve key problems in production. the party committee regarded this as a good opportunity for the young cadres to temper themselves. the two young cadres consulted the foundry workers and joined them in making more than 20 experiments. by relying on the workers' collective wisdom, the two cadres helped the workshop improve the quality of its products.

in 1973, the factory was assigned to trial-produce a set of deep freezing ammonia turbine refrigerator. tien kuang-hua proposed that the task be given to the workers for discussion, and launch a mass movement to work on the project. his suggestion was supported by veteran cadres. one after another, the workers pledged that they would make the refrigerator in the spirit of self-reliance, after they had heard how much it would cost in foreign exchange to import such a set. by relying on the masses, the factory solved problems arising from shortage of equipment and succeeded in the project which contributed to the petrochemical industry.

the concerted efforts of the old and new cadres have helped the refrigerator factory to make constant progress. total output value in 1973 was 5.7 times what it was in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

Staunch Tibetan Cadre Maintains Revolutionary Vigor

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 13, 1974)

a former serf blinded by the dalai traitorous clique while helping put down its rebellion in 1959 has been a socialist trail-blazer on the northern tibetan grassland in the past 15 years.

a worker on a forestry farm in paching county when the reactionary dalai clique rebelled, puteh fell into the hands of a group of rebels while acting as a courier. even when they savagely gouged out his eyes, he stood staunch. "my heart belongs to the chinese communist party and i'll keep to the socialist road my whole life exclamation" he said.

he took part in the struggle to abolish the centuries-old serfdom in tibet. his heroic struggle reflects the firm determination of the million tibetan serfs to take the socialist road.

puteh became chairman of the herdsmen's association of lahsi township and later head of the township. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, he continues his whole-hearted service to the people.

the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966 ushered in a high tide in socialist transformation in tibet's countryside, with a movement to set up people's communes.

many herdsmen of lahsi township, in the eastern part of the northern tibet grassland, turned to puteh for help in setting up a commune. the people's commune, they said, would help them improve their ability to fight the elements and consolidate the socialist position in their stockbreeding area. touched by their enthusiasm for socialism, puteh talked things over with them and made arrangements.

in november 1970, the lahsi people's commune was founded. carrying red banners and beating drums and gongs, herdsmen in their holiday best celebrated the occasion. addressing the inauguration meeting, puteh declared amid warm cheers: "the revolution is forging ahead and we are determined to progress along the socialist road exclamation"

to consolidate and expand the new-born people's commune, puteh worked hard and visited many settlement centres on the grassland to discuss things with other cadres and commune members late into the night.

puteh regularly takes part in collective productive labour, having learned to count the number of steps

on the path to every herdsman's tent. the blowing of wind and the murmuring of streams also guide him.

he joins others in cutting grass, reaping barley, shearing wool and building houses. he remarks that this enables him to keep in close touch with the masses and make some contributions in expanding the collective economy.

"although i can't see with my eyes, i have strong muscles," puteh said.

puteh became a goatherd for a tibetan manorial lord at the age of eight. he toiled hard but was so skinny from hunger and so tattered that the manorial lord called him "monkey". the manorial lord threw him into prison three times in a dozen years. like puteh, all million emancipated serfs in tibet had a miserable life in pre-liberation days. puteh has established profound friendship with the emancipated serfs around him in working with them to build up a new socialist tibet.

the lahsi people's commune has 183 herdsmen families and a population of over 800 spread in nine production teams. puteh has visited every family and when any family has difficulties, he always comes to help in good time.

puteh says: "for the building of socialism, i'll be a willing ox for the people all my life."

the herdsmen have a profound class feeling for puteh. puteh's home was located on a high place that was inconvenient to the blind man, so they built him a new tibetan-home lower down. while puteh was away at a meeting one time, his two daughters fell ill. the herdsmen helped his wife take the children to the county hospital and tended them.

since joining the chinese communist party, puteh has placed more strict demands on himself. he asks others to read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao to him to help him study.

he is now secretary of the lahsi commune party branch, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, standing committee member of the paching county party committee and member of the nagchuka administrative regional revolutionary committee.

during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius which began early this year, puteh draws on his experience and the changes that have taken place in lahsi to condemn the lin piao anti-party clique for attempting to restore the old social system. he criticizes lin piao's counter-revolutionary

revisionist line, the doctrines of confucius and mencius which represent the ideology of the serf-owners, and dalai's reactionary fallacies. his remarks have been carried over the radio and in the press.

the lahsi area has taken on a new look. the grazing grounds are now used more rationally and new animal sheds have been put up. the lahsi people's commune now has 50 per cent more livestock than in 1965. the herdsmen, formerly nomads roaming the grasslands in search of water and pasturage, have settled down. all 183 families of the commune have moved into new fixed homes.

puteh said: "along the course charted by chairman mao, we'll build tibet into a still more beautiful, prosperous region."

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Minority Peoples on Southwest China Frontier Review Changes Since Liberation

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 14, 1974)

minority nationalities in a frontier area in southwest china reviewed the tremendous changes since liberation as they marked the 20th anniversary of their autonomous chou.

the peoples of the nuchiang lisu autonomous chou celebrated the occasion amid the festivities of the 25th anniversary of the people's republic of china.

the autonomous region is inhabited by twelve nationalities including lisu, tulung, nu, tibetan, pumi, nahsi, pai, chingpo and han. before liberation, brutally exploited and oppressed by imperialism and the reactionary ruling classes, the working people of these nationalities lived a miserable life, huddling in mountain caves and eating wild vegetables. for centuries they were kept in a backward state, using the "slash and burn" method in farming and recording information by tying knots and carving signs on wood.

with liberation, the peoples here became masters of the country. they achieved national regional autonomy in 1954 when the autonomous chou was established.

a leading cadre of the autonomous chou said: "guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and

the party's policy on nationalities, the minority nationalities in our autonomous chou, it might be said, covered a course of several centuries in two decades. we suffered for long years under feudalism or even slavery. we have embarked on the socialist thoroughfare today, and earthshaking changes have taken place in the whole area."

since their emancipation the peoples in the autonomous chou have actively carried out socialist revolution and construction. they organized themselves into mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' cooperatives and finally people's communes. they improved the natural environment and introduced scientific farming by relying on the strength of the socialist collective economy. they opened up terraced fields after clearing away rocks and brambles in snowy mountains and gorges, and expanded the cultivated area in the autonomous chou to 38,000 hectares. they also built 3,000 water conservancy projects to advance farm production and animal husbandry.

the area could not turn out a single hoe before liberation. today it has its own farm implement making and repairing, power, mining, paper making, pharmaceutical, printing, food processing, pottery and porcelain industries. some 500 kilometres of highways and post roads have been added and bridges built across snowy mountains and gorges which used to be known as insurmountable barriers. the mountainous region, once almost inaccessible, is now linked with the hinterland of the country.

the working people of various minority nationalities along the nuchiang river were vilified as "barbarians" by the reactionary ruling classes in old china. as they were deprived of the right to go to school, few of them could read and write. since the founding of new china, the people's government has set up in the autonomous chou more than 1,100 primary and secondary schools for children of the poor and lower-middle peasants of all nationalities. a large number of young people have been trained as workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

before liberation there were practically no medical facilities in the area. a medical service network has now taken shape in the autonomous chou, with hospitals in counties, clinics in people's communes and cooperative medical service stations in production brigades. in close cooperation with doctors sent there by the state, great numbers of local barefoot doctors, medical assistants and mid-wives work whole-heartedly for the people of all nationalities. the general health of the people has been improved.

party organizations at all levels take active measures to recruit outstanding people of minority nationalities into the party and to train and promote cadres from

among them. the number of cadres of minority nationalities is now 3.4 times that in 1953, the year before the establishment of the autonomous chou, or over two times that in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. ninety per cent of the cadres at the chou, county, commune and brigade levels come from minority nationalities. with a population of only 2,700, the tulung nationality living in the kungshan tulung and nu autonomous county is one of the smallest national minorities in china. since the start of the cultural revolution, 58 advanced elements of this nationality have been admitted into the communist party of china and 110 have joined the staff of government organs and departments of industry, communications, culture, education and public health. eleven of these cadres have been elected deputy secretaries of chou, county and commune party committees. cadres of minority nationalities have been working in close unity with those of the han nationality and playing an active part in the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

more than 210 rural political evening schools have been set up in the nuchiang area in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. many commune members of lisu, tulung and nu nationalities are diligently studying political, theory and general knowledge at these schools. a contingent of more than 7,700 theoretical workers have been trained in the autonomous chou and are helping the people of various nationalities study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. in the light of the realities in their multi-national frontier area, they penetratingly criticized lin piao's criminal scheme to restore capitalism and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line as well as the ideology of the reactionary, decadent classes -- the doctrines of confucius and mencius. thus the people of all nationalities further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

GRAIN SUPPLY

Grain-deficient Provinces in Northern China Have Enough and to Spare

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

china's three northern provinces of hopei, shantung and honan, which used to suffer from frequent natural disasters and serious grain-defficiency, became more than self-sufficient in 1973. they had met their own grain needs three years earlier.

for the first time in modern history, these provinces supplied 500,000 tons of surplus grain to the state after keeping enough food grain for both urban and rural population, seed, animal feed and collective grain reserves.

their total grain output in 1973 hit an all-time high, 2.5 times that of 1949, the year new china was founded.

the three adjoining provinces have a combined population of 150 million. their switch-over from chronic grain defficiency to self-sufficiency contributes greatly to carrying out chairman mao's strategic call for "changing the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south". this is a historic change of political and economic significance for china.

the achievement of self-sufficiency in grain in these provinces demonstrates the superiority of china's socialist system and represents a fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the 17 years before the cultural revolution, total increase in grain output in the three provinces came to 13,500,000 tons, with an annual average of 750,000 tons. in the eight years after 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, these provinces increased their grain production by a total of 16,700,000 tons, averaging 2,085,000 tons per annum, 2.5 times the previous annual rate of increase. the amount of grain increased in the eight years was nearly equivalent to the total output in the three provinces in 1949.

lying in the basins drained by the yellow, huai and haiho rivers, whose courses were in perpetual disrepair before liberation, hopei, honan and shantung often fell a prey to alternate flood and drought and other disasters. ruthless exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes and plunder by imperialism further ruined local agriculture. in order to maintain their reactionary regime and defray the enormous expenses of the reactionary government and army, the past dynasties had to ship to the north huge amounts of food grain scraped from areas south of the yangtze and huai rivers. this state of affairs remained unchanged for ages and the miserable people in the three provinces longed to overthrow the reactionary regimes, overcome natural disasters and put an end to their poverty.

after the founding of new china, chairman mao and the communist party showed deep concern for the people in these provinces. chairman mao made repeated inspection tours of the provinces and issued the calls: "the huai river must be harnessed", "work on the yellow river must be done well", "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation" and "change the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south".

chairman mao's calls fired the enthusiasm of the rural cadres and commune members in their battle against nature. under the leadership of the party, the people

of the three provinces in the past 20 years and more have relied on the socialist collective economy and waged a tenacious fight against natural disasters. each winter-spring season, tens of millions of people braved biting wind and snow and worked on irrigation projects. they raised and reinforced the yellow river dykes and built reservoirs on its main course and tributaries. as a result, the yellow river has not breached its dykes since liberation, although this happened twice every three years in the past. hydraulic engineering works built in the huai and haiho river basins have freed 6.6 million hectares of low-lying land from the threat of flood and waterlogging.

meanwhile, the people of the three provinces have built reservoirs, terraced fields, planted trees and controlled water and soil erosion in the hilly areas in the upper reaches of the rivers, and dug wells and ditches, improved soil and controlled alkalinity on the plains.

in the cultural revolution, the cadres and people of these provinces have criticized the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, and launched a tremendous drive to learn from tachai production brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture. in the past few years, thousands of production brigades and a number of counties have come to the fore in this campaign. areas where natural conditions are good have reported still higher output and provided more and more marketable grain to the state. many other areas that were often affected by natural disasters have become self-sufficient or achieved a surplus in food grain.

the three provinces have steadily added to their state grain reserves, and the people's communes and production brigades have stored up more grain. this has brought about an all-round development in forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations, fishery and industrial crops. chairman mao's great strategic principles -- "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "store grain everywhere" -- are being put into practice step by step.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the party committees of the three provinces have been more consciously carrying out the general policy of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." they have correctly handled the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry by attaching prime importance to the development of agriculture. the party committees at provincial, administrative regional and county levels have sent large numbers of cadres to strengthen leadership over farm production. at the same time great efforts have been made to organize all trades and departments to serve agriculture. in shantung and honan provinces, investments in agriculture last year were twice as big as in 1970 and the quantities of rolled

steel allocated for aiding agriculture increased by over 70 per cent.

the over one thousand small factories covering the iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, cement, machinery and other industries, which the three provinces have developed systematically in recent years, have played an important role in speeding up the development of agriculture. in areas short of water, the main emphasis of industrial support has been laid on producing pumps and other equipment for fighting drought. the production of diesel engines has increased by big margins, swiftly expanding the acreage irrigated by pump wells. the plains in the three provinces are now dotted with pump wells and interlaced by ditches and canals, irrigating two-fifths of the total tilled land. the more than 200 small works making nitrogenous or phosphate fertilizer and large numbers of tractors and millions of other farm machines added during the cultural revolution provide favourable conditions for a greater expansion of socialist agriculture in these provinces.

INDUSTRIAL CROPS

South China Province Grows More Industrial Crops

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 13, 1974)

south china's kwangtung province has devoted more acreage to industrial crops and has considerably increased the output of sugar-cane, rubber, jute, ambari hemp and other industrial crops during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this is in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

thirtysix counties in the province now have rubber plantations. rubber output has more than doubled since the cultural revolution began in 1966. the province's sugar-cane acreage is now 25 per cent bigger than in 1965 or six times that of the early post-liberation period. the acreage under jute and ambari hemp is more than double the 1965 figure or ten times the figure of the early post-liberation period. the unit yield of these crops has shown marked increases, too.

straddling tropical and sub-tropical zones, kwangtung province has a congenial climate and sufficient rainfall for the growth of these industrial crops.

however, china had to import large quantities of rubber, sugar, jute and ambari hemp under reactionary kuomintang rule.

the sparsely inhabited hills on hainan island and in the chanchiang and swatow areas have now become important producers of tropical and sub-tropical industrial crops. only a few counties in the pearl river delta and the swatow area grew sugar-cane before liberation and the yield was very low. jute and ambari hemp growing was limited to a dozen counties.

after liberation, people of the province reclaimed wasteland to plant sugar-cane, jute and ambari hemp in their determination to contribute more to the revolution. now, sugar-cane is planted in most of the counties in the province. jute and ambari hemp are planted in more than 40 counties in the province. last year, the chanchiang area alone sold to the state 65,000 tons of jute and ambari hemp.

in order to reap still better harvests of these industrial crops, people of the province are carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. they are engaged in land improvement projects and scientific experiments to overcome natural disasters. selection and cultivation of good strains and other technical improvements are being made to raise the yield of these industrial crops.

WOOLEN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

China's Woollen Textile Industry Expands

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

china's woollen textile industry has made rapid progress over the past 25 years under the guidance of the principle of independence and self-reliance.

annual output of woollen fabrics is a dozen times what it was before liberation. while most of the raw material is being provided domestically, the obsolete imported equipment of the woollen industry left over from pre-liberation days has been gradually replaced by chinese-made equipment of the latest types.

the woollen industry is not only supplying the home market with a rich variety of goods but is exporting them to dozens of other countries. apart from satisfying

domestic needs, china's machine-building industry is aiding a number of third world countries with woollen industry machinery.

before liberation china had only about 20 woollen mills, most of which were concentrated in a few coastal cities. the entire industry boasted only some 100,000 spindles and relied on imports for both equipment and raw materials. important wool producers as sinkiang, tibet and chinghai had not a single woollen mill.

china has been the world's biggest producer of goat wool, the best raw material for the woollen textile industry. in pre-liberation days, however, china's goat wool production fell under the monopoly of foreign capitalists who bought it up at cheap prices, shipped it abroad, spun it into cashmere and then sold it back to china at a profit. as the domestic market was swamped by foreign goods, the woollen industry, just as other trades in the country, was hard pressed and found it increasingly difficult to keep going.

now woollen mills have been set up in all wool-producing areas. a dozen provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have their own woollen textile industry, with shanghai, tientsin, shenyang and inner mongolia becoming major centres of the industry.

huhehot woollen mill in inner mongolia, founded in 1934 with two tiny workshops and a work force of less than 100, has made rapid progress since liberation, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the mill now has 1,000 workers, and its factory buildings are six times as big as in pre-liberation days. it has been completely re-equipped with new chinese-made machinery and uses local wool as raw material. the mill now turns out dozens of products including woollen blankets with relief patterns and blankets of chinlon (polyamide) fibre as compared with a few varieties such as ordinary overcoating and navy cloth before liberation.

POSTAGE STAMPS

China Issues New Stamp

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

the chinese ministry of posts and tele-communications is to issue a new stamp with a face value of eight fen (one chinese yuan is equal to 100 fen) on october 15, 1974, to mark the opening of china's 1974 autumn export commodities fair.

the stamp shows the imposing new exhibition centre of china's export commodities fair flying a five-star red flag, with friends from the five continents filing in through the entrance. it symbolizes china's thriving foreign trade.

the size of the stamp is 27 x 60 mm. it is printed in five colours.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

ting kuo-yu, vice-chairmar of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here today in honour of an albanian friendship visiting group led by tahir minxhozi, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the kruja regional party committee, with myzafer sulejmani, secretary of the pogradec regional party committee, as deputy leader.

the albanian comrades arrived here by air yesterday. they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned cheng chih-ping, pi hsueh-chien and hsing jen-hsien, and albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Meets Argentine Congressional Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the visiting argentine congressional group.

the group is headed by italo luder, president of the external affairs commission of the senate. deputy head is ricardo falu, president of the energy and fuel commission of the chamber of deputies.

e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy in peking, was present at the meeting.

present also were lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute

of foreign affairs, chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry, and ma chia-chun, a leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Argentine Congressional Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with italo luder, leader of the argentine congressional group and president of the external affairs commission of the argentine senate, and his wife; ricardo falu, deputy leader of the group and president of the energy and fuel commission of the chamber of deputies, and his wife; and all members of the group.

members of the group present were jose humberto martiarena and his wife, luis salas correa, gilberto molina and his wife, bernaldo villalba and arsenio dotro.

e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy in peking, was present.

present on the occasion were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, ma chia-chun, wang ti-cheng, fan kuo-hsiang, chang pao-sheng, huang shih-kang and wu chih-an.

Argentine Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Visit to China of Argentine Congressional Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy in peking, gave a banquet for the visiting argentine congressional group here this evening.

among the guests were chuang hsi-chuan and hu chueh-wen, members of the standing committee of the national

people's congress; chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, ma chia-chun and wang ti-cheng.

present were leader italo luder and deputy leader ricardo falu and members of the argentine congressional group.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Australian Deputy Prime Minister Dr. J.F. Cairns Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and dr. j.f. cairns, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade of the federal government of australia, held talks here this evening.

present on the occasion were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china.

Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. Cairns Give Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

dr. james f. cairns, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade of the australian federal government, and mrs. cairns gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of departments concerned chai shu-fan, tang ke, yeh chih-chiang, wang yao-ting, mu ching, wang lei, wei huan-tu and chen hsin.

speaking at the banquet, deputy prime minister cairns said: "it is true that the social systems of australia and china are different but we have proved

that two countries with different social systems can develop friendly relations and live in peace. we have developed trade, technical, scientific, cultural and sporting relations in accord with the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence."

deputy prime minister cairns praised the people's republic of china for being faithful to the five principles of peaceful co-existence. he pointed out that those who sought to develop trade and cultural and other relations by aggression and war would encounter rejection on all sides.

in conclusion, he proposed a toast to the undying friendship between the chinese and australian people and to governments in china and australia which will always act in accord with the five principles.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said [illegible] prime minister dr. cairns during his visit to china had had the opportunity of exchanging views on a wide range of subjects with responsible members of [illegible] departments concerned. "this has further enchanced our mutual understanding and will play a positive role in developing the friendly relations, in particular the economic and trade relations between our two countries," he said.

"in the first few days since its opening, the australian exhibition, at which deputy prime minister cairns officiated, has been warmly welcomed by chinese audience. the chinese people are happy to see that the australian people have accumulated useful experience in developing their own industry, mining, agriculture, and animal husbandry. the exhibition provides our scientific and technical personnel with a good opportunity to learn from the australian people. this fully proves that it entirely conforms to the common wishes of our two peoples to develop our friendly cooperation and economic and trade relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

"when deputy prime minister is back in australia he will attend the opening ceremony of the first chinese economic and trade exhibition in australia, and will personally cut the ribbon for the exhibition. we wish the chinese exhibition as good a success as the australian one enjoys in peking," he said.

vice-premier li hsien-nien asked deputy prime minister and mrs. cairns and the other distinguished australian guests to convey the friendly sentiments and cordial regards of the chinese people to the australian people when they were back in their country.

present at the banquet were s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the australian embassy here; the distinguished australian guests accompanying deputy prime minister cairns on the visit; s. burton, director-general of the australian exhibition in peking, and other australian friends.

deputy prime minister cairns gave a press conference here this morning for journalists of china and other countries.

deputy prime minister cairns and other distinguished australian guests, accompanied respectively by minister li chiang and vice-minister chai shu-fan of foreign trade, toured the great wall and tingling, one of the ming dynasty tombs, and visited peking university yesterday and today. mrs. cairns visited the peking art handicrafts workshop.

Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. Cairns and Their Party Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

dr. james f. cairns, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade of the federal government of australia, and mrs. cairns and their party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by special plane this morning.

seeing the distinguished australian guests off at the airport were li chiang and chai shu-fan, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, as well as leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang, ma ling, wei huan-tu, chen hsin and chang hsing-chiao.

on hand were also s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, and his wife; diplomatic officials of the australian embassy in china; s. burton, director-general of the australian exhibition, and other australian friends in peking; and w. bryce harland, new zealand ambassador to china.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

a government delegation of the people's republic of china led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, left here by air for australia this morning. it will preside over an economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china to open in sydney and pay a friendly visit to australia at the invitation of the federal government of australia.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were the visiting deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade of the federal government of australia dr. j.f. cairns and mrs. cairns.

present were also li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade; yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including wu fan-wu, sun so-chang, ma ling and han yi-chun.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland were also present.

minister sha feng and his party will pay a friendly visit to new zealand on invitation after their stay in australia.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

More Celebrations in Austria Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 13, 1974)

friendly and progressive organizations in austria are holding more celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

a chinese poster exhibition is sponsored jointly by the cultural bureau of wienner neustadt and the austrian research institute on china. its inaugural ceremony on october 9 was attended by hans barwitzius, mayor of wienner neustadt, norbert wittmann, city council member, and bruno pittermann, chairman of the research institute on china. chinese ambassador to austria yu pei-wen was also present.

the union of revolutionary workers of austria (marxist-leninist) opened a chinese pictorial exhibition in innsbruck today, at which chinese documentaries were screened.

the austrian-chinese society screened "a brilliant spectacle" in graz yesterday, to the warm welcome of 300 people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Graphic Art Exhibition Closes in London

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 12, 1974)

an exhibition of modern chinese graphic art which opened on september 23 closed here yesterday.

about 4,000 people including workers, students and teachers visited the exhibition during its three-week show. the exhibition was well received.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the society for anglo-chinese understanding and the polytechnic of central london on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. on display were more than 100 woodblock and other prints which reflected socialist construction in china.

Chinese Delegation to 5th Special Session of IMCO Leaves Peking for London

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

a chinese delegation led by chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang (already in london) and ting chi-chung left here for london by air yesterday to attend the 5th special session of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization of the united nations and the 1974 international conference for safety of life at sea.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including wu jun-ting and yen tai-lung.

British Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

hsieh
li, a leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and feted frederic m. bennett, vice-chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the parliamentary group of the conservative party of britain, and his wife. they had a friendly talk.

the british guests arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND CANADA

Former Governor-General of Canada Concludes Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

roland
michener, former governor-general of canada, and mrs. michener concluded their visit to china and left here by plane today.

they were seen off at the airport by chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, kang tai-sha and hung jung-sheng.

while in china, the canadian guests visited peking, changsha, shaoshan, kueilin and shanghai.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

eyptian
president mohammed anwar el sadat has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the auspicious occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it is my great pleasure to extend to you as well as to your friendly people on behalf of the people and government of egypt and in my own name most heartfelt felicitations along with very best wishes for health and happiness. i also cherish the hope that the friendly people of china will realize their aspirations for welfare, progress and prosperity. with kindest personal regards.

mohammed anwar el sadat

cairo, october 13, 1974

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Scientists Delegation Leaves Finland for Denmark

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Oct. 12, 1974)

concluding its friendly visit to finland, the chinese scientists delegation left here today for a friendly visit to denmark.

head of the delegation is hu han, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the institute of genetics under the chinese academy of sciences and permanent council member of the chinese society of agricultural crops, and deputy head is liu chin-ying, director of the planning bureau of the academy.

the chinese delegation arrived here on october 3. marjatta vaananen, finnish minister of education, and helge gyllenberg, director of the academy of sciences of finland, met and held dinner parties respectively in honour of the delegation. antti kulmala, chairman of the state board of natural sciences, and other representatives of the board exchanged views with the chinese delegation on scientific and technical exchanges between the two countries.

chinese ambassador shih tzu-ming gave a reception on october 10 in honour of the delegation.

the delegation visited helsinki, hanko and oulu during its stay in finland.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 12, 1974)

chiao kuan-hua, vice foreign minister of the people's republic of china, left here for home by special plane this evening after a one-day stopover from a friendly visit to the federal republic of germany.

yesterday evening french foreign minister jean sauvagnarques held a dinner party in honour of chiao kuan-hua. present at the party were high-ranking officials of the french foreign ministry. chinese ambassador tseng tao also attended. chiao kuan-hua and sauvagnarques had a friendly talk at the dinner.

representatives of the french foreign ministry, chinese ambassador tseng tao and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were at the airport upon chiao kuan-hua's arrival and departure.

Paris Mass Rally Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 12, 1974)

a mass rally and other activities were organized here today by the france-china friendship society in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

10,000 people from various circles took part in these activities.

the mass rally was presided over by regis bergeron, deputy executive chairman of the france-china friendship society. hung in the hall were the portrait of chairman mao tsetung and streamers reading: "long live french-chinese friendship exclamation" "long live the 25 years of people's china exclamation" "25 years of struggle for socialist construction".

chinese ambassador tseng tao attended the rally.

mrs. irene de lipkowski, member of the presidium of the france-china friendship society, as well as helene marchisio, anita biaia and jean crespi, members of the national bureau of the france-china friendship society, spoke at the rally.

after the rally, a chinese colour feature film "the pine ridge" and lantern slides on china's achievements were shown. photos, paper cuts and posters on the chinese people's revolutionary spirit were on display and a symposium on china's foreign policy was held.

similar rallies or photo exhibitions were held in lille, marseilles, nancy, rennes and strassburg by branches of the france-china friendship society on october 4 and 5.

the quarterly magazine "china 74" and the bi-monthly magazine "china today" of the france-china friendship society recently published special issues introducing various aspects in china.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Thanks Asian Games Host Iran at Banquet In Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening as a token of gratitude to iran for her powerful support and warm reception to the chinese sports delegation to the recent seventh asian games.

among the guests were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy here djavad rajabzadeh and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy and their wives.

present were leading members of the commission chuang tse-tung and yu pu-hsueh, vice-foreign minister ho ying, leader of the chinese sports delegation chao cheng-hung and deputy leaders yin hsi-nan, ni chih-chin, hsu yin-sheng, li shih-hua and hsieh li-fu, and chinese athletes who participated in the games.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. on behalf of the commission, chao cheng-hung thanked iran for her support and reception to the chinese sports delegation to the seventh asian games. he asked the iranian ambassador to convey the sincere gratitude of chinese sports circles to the iranian government and leaders and to the iranian people and friends in iranian sports circles. ambassador abbas aram also made a heart warming speech.

CHINA AND ITALY

Comrade Keng Piao Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Italy (M-L)

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) led by fosco dinucci, general secretary of the party.

present were feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrades li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and chu shih-lun.

conversation was warm and friendly at the banquet.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hua Kuo-feng Meets Delegation of All-Japan Town and Village Assembly Shosei Chairmen Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with all members of the second delegation of the all-japan town and village assembly shosei chairmen group. delegation leader is misao kimura, deputy leaders are masaru kataoka, sumio kamoshita, noritaka akagi, kanemasa kadota and kazuya hanada and secretary-general is hiroo uchida.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned yueh tai-heng, wang hsiao-yun, li tieh-ying, tuan yun, tai chih-chao, che cheng-pi and min tseng-yu.

the delegation arrived in china on october 4 on a friendly visit to china.

during its stay in china, the delegation was feted by wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and yueh tai-heng, a leading

member of the china international travel service. the japanese friends visited shanghai, nanking and peking. the delegation gave a return banquet here this evening.

Friendship Delegation of Presidents of Japanese Newspapers Associated with Kyodo News Agency Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

the friendship delegation of presidents of japanese newspapers associated with the kyodo news agency led by kenji mitsuda wound up its visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of peking press circles, including teng kang, shih hai-yun, wang li-hsing, tai feng and ting to.

hiroshi nakajima, resident correspondent of the kyodo news agency in peking, was present.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at the korean embassy here this afternoon for the visit to china of the korea-china friendship association delegation. leader of the delegation is gang sok sung, president of the kim il sung higher party school and member of the standing committee of the korea-china friendship association, and the deputy leader is han pang jai, a departmental director of the committee for foreign cultural relations.

among the guests at the banquet were ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central

committee; chai tse-min, president, and yang chi, vice-president, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and lu chun-lin, chairman of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

gang sok sung and chai tse-min proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the fraternal friendship and comradely relations of cooperation cemented with blood between the people of china and korea.

the delegation will soon leave peking for home.

Korea-China Friendship Association Delegation Visits Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 14, 1974)

the korea-china friendship association delegation wound up its visit to kwangchow and left here for peking by air yesterday evening. leader of the delegation is gang sok sung, president of the kim il sung higher party school and member of the standing committee of the korea-china freindship association, and deputy leader is han pang jai, a departmental director of the committee for foreign cultural relations.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang shou-tao and liang chin-tang, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; hu nan-ching, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of local departments concerned, as well as a large group of school pupils.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on october 12. in the evening, wang shou-tao gave a banquet in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms.

while in kwangchow, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao tsetung in 1926, the pavilion of the blood-sealed friendship between the chinese and korean peoples, and had a preview of the forthcoming china's 1974 autumn export commodities fair.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chinese Photographic Art Exhibition Closes in Tananarive

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

the chinese photographic art exhibition closed in tananarive on october 10, according to a report from the malagasy capital.

the exhibition was jointly organized by the chinese embassy to madagascar and the malagasy ministry of national education and cultural affairs.

the exhibition has received 20,000 visitors since it opened on september 30. the visitors warmly praised china's achievements in all fields. one of them said, "there is a long distance between madagascar and china, but our two countries have many things in common. the chinese people's achievements in construction through self-reliance deserve praise." "china is our genuine friend. we wish that the friendly relations between our two peoples will grow daily," said another visitor.

the exhibition will be held in other cities of madagascar.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Film Shows in New Zealand Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Wellington, Oct. 13, 1974)

the new zealand-china society and the new zealand chinese association have given chinese film shows here in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the colour film "azalea mountain", a modern revolutionary peking opera, was shown by the wellington branch of the new zealand-china society yesterday evening to the welcome of more than 250 people.

today, more than 500 people enjoyed a film on the cantonese opera "shachiapang", adapted from the modern revolutionary peking opera bearing the same name, by the wellington branch of the new zealand chinese association.

CHINA AND UN

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 29th session of the general assembly of the united nations and vice-minister of foreign affairs, returned to peking by special plane this afternoon after attending the u.n. session and visiting the federal republic of germany.

arriving by the same plane were alternate representatives of the delegation chi tsung-hua and chang han-chih, adviser hsu tsung-hsi and staff member wang shou-yuan.

they were met at the airport by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ho ying and yu chan and others.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, were present.

World Food Conference Secretary-General Leaves China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

sayed ahmed marie, assistant to the president of the arab republic of egypt and secretary-general of the world food conference of the united nations, his wife and his party left china by plane today.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned, including pi chi-lung, wang pu-ching, liu chi-tsai, li yung-kai and ma ling.

mostafa a. fahmy, counsellor of the egyptian embassy in china, was also on hand.

sartaj aziz, deputy secretary-general of the u.n. world food conference, also left china today after visiting the tachai production brigade in north china.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Congress Delegation Visits People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

the congress delegation from the republic of venezuela led by gonzalo barrios, president of the congress, visited the shuangchiao people's commune on peking's outskirts this morning and were accorded a welcome by the commune members. wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, accompanied the guests on the visit.

vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee chuang ho-shan told the distinguished venezuelan guests about the commune's development of production.

he said the commune with a population of 40,000 was established in 1958. it carried out the principle of taking grain as the key link and developing a diversified economy. its lowlying land was susceptible to waterlogging before liberation and grain output was low. per-hectare grain yield was 0.8 ton in years of normal natural conditions. now, per-hectare grain yield has increased to 6.8 tons and the commune also has developed side-line production, thanks to the water conservancy projects and other efforts by the commune members to improve farming conditions. chuang ho-shan added: "the current visit by the distinguished venezuelan guests will enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and venezuela."

the distinguished venezuelan guests visited the commune's clinic, kindergarten duck farm and dairy farm, and called at commune members' homes, receiving a warm welcome wherever they went. at the end of the visit, congress president gonzalo barrios said he was glad to have the opportunity to visit the commune and he was deeply impressed by its achievements in various fields.

the distinguished venezuelan guests this afternoon visited the palace museum and the exhibition of unearthed relics in the company of hu yu-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Venezuelan Congress Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with gonzalo barrios, president of the venezuelan congress, and the venezuelan congress delegation he is leading.

among those present on the occasion were wu hsin-yu and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading and staff members of departments concerned lin ping, sun ya-ming, tang lung-pin, huang shih-kang and hu feng-hsien.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Health Delegation Feted in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 13, 1974)

a banquet was given here yesterday evening by vu van can, acting minister of the ministry of public health of the democratic republic of viet nam, in honour of the chinese health delegation headed by chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of health.

attending the banquet were hoang dinh cau, vice-minister of public health of viet nam, le tung son, standing member of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, fu hao, chinese ambassador to viet nam, and chiu li-hsing, counsellor of the chinese embassy.

toasting at the banquet, vu van can and chien hsin-chung extended their wishes for the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples and medical workers.

the chinese health delegation arrived here on october 11. it was invited by the d.r.v.n. ministry of public health to pay a friendly visit to viet nam and negotiate the signing of a 1975-76 executive plan for the china-viet nam health cooperation agreement.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by hoang dinh cau, le tung son and fu hao.

Resolute Support for South Vietnamese People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

today's "people's daily" carries an article by its commentator entitled "resolute support for the just struggle of the south vietnamese people". the article reads:

on october 8, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued a statement on the present situation in south viet nam, strongly condemning the nguyen van thieu administration for its gross violation of the paris agreement with the backing of the united states, and welcoming and supporting the legitimate demand for the overthrow of nguyen van thieu and establishment of an administration in saigon which cherishes peace and national concord and strictly implements the paris agreement. on october 11, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam also issued a statement. the chinese people firmly support the just and solemn stand of the vietnamese people.

more than twenty months have elapsed since the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". in this period, the d.r.v.n. government and the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n. have made unremitting efforts for the strict implementation of the agreement. however, these efforts were truculently hindered and sabotaged by the nguyen van thieu administration which is a tool for the u.s. to carry out neo-colonialism in south viet nam. relying on u.s. backing and aid, the thieu administration refused to implement the important provisions of the paris agreement, energetically pursued the "pacification" policy, launched nibbling operations against the areas led by the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n., ruthlessly trampled on the south vietnamese people's rights to democracy and freedom, and even barbarously persecuted and slaughtered thousands of innocent people. just because of this, gunfire has never ceased in south viet nam and the situation there is still tense.

the tyrannical rule and sanguinary crimes of the nguyen van thieu clique have greatly sharpened the contradiction between it and the broad masses of the people. at present, the people of various strata in south viet nam can no longer endure the clique's tyranny. a wave of struggle against nguyen van thieu's dictatorial rule and for peace, a life free from cold and hunger, democracy and freedom, national reconciliation and concord, and implementation of the paris agreement has erupted in the cities and countryside under the control of the saigon administration. the

people deeply understand that nguyen van thieu is the serious obstacle to the observance and implementation of the paris agreement, and that the only way to have the paris agreement really implemented and to realize peace and national concord in south viet nam is to unite to wage a resolute struggle against the thieu administration.

the u.s. government is a signatory to the paris agreement and is responsible for its strict implementation. but up to now the u.s. has not ended its involvement and intervention in south viet nam. this is totally unjustified. the u.s. government should scrupulously implement every provision of the paris agreement, stop its involvement and interference in south viet nam and withdraw from it all u.s. military personnel in civilian dress.

the vietnamese people are heroic. after a protracted armed struggle, the south vietnamese people defeated the u.s. aggressors on the south viet nam battle field and won victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. after the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam the south vietnamese people have launched a just struggle against the violation of the paris agreement by the nguyen van thieu clique under u.s. support. the chinese people will, as before, resolutely side with the fraternal vietnamese people. we are firmly convinced that as long as the south vietnamese people bring into play their indomitable revolutionary tradition, constantly strengthen their unity and fight staunchly, they will certainly be able to smash all the enemy schemes and tricks and win fresh victories in the struggle.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1974)

a delegation of the federal diet of the federal republic of germany led by richard jaeger, vice-president of the federal diet, arrived here from kwangchow by plane this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by vice-chairman ngapo ngawang jigme, members pei shih-chang, lo shu-chang and hu yu-chih and deputy secretary-

general lien kuan of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsu wei-chin, liu hua and lu jo-yi.

on hand also were rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, and embassy officials.

when the delegation passed through kwangchow it was greeted and seen off by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; li hui, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of local departments concerned.

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Visits Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

the delegation of the federal diet of the federal republic of germany led by richard jaeger, vice-president of the federal diet, visited peking university this morning and was welcomed by leading members of the university and worker-peasant-soldier students. it was accompanied on the visit by pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

chang hsueh-shu, vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee, gave the guests an account of the history of the university and its revolution in education. founded in 1898, peking university now has departments of arts and sciences, 20 faculties such as foreign languages, and 75 disciplines, he said.

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, studied and disseminated marxism-leninism at peking university in 1918 and in 1920. the university was the cradle of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist may 4th movement in 1919, he added.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution which started in 1966, faculty members and students of the university, under the leadership of the chinese working class, criticized the revisionist line in education and carried out the revolution in education in line with chairman mao's proletarian educational policy. this has brought fundamental changes to the university.

the students are enrolled from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience. while in the university, they study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, acquire cultural and scientific knowledge and participate in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

the guests visited with interest electronic computers made by the university and the university-run pharmaceutical laboratory, and attended a german class in the foreign languages department.

the delegation visited the shuangchiao people's commune on the outskirts of peking in the company of lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee.

Chu Teh, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Meet Delegation of Federal Diet of Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

chairman chu teh and vice-chairmen hsu hsiang-chien and ngapo ngawang jigme of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress this evening met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the federal diet of the federal republic of germany led by richard jaeger, vice-president of the federal diet. they were photographed together.

among those present at the meeting were members of the delegation klaus von dohnanyi, ernst achenbach, georg kliesing, erika wolf, erich mende, uwe holtz, franz amrehn, reinhard buhling, johann baptist gradl, rainer offergeld, herbert hupka, hans-jurgen augstein, jurgen w. mollemann, fritz-joachim gnadinger and franz xaver geisenhofer, and staff members of the delegation, as well as ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china rolf friedemann pauls and his wife.

present were pei shih-chang, wu hsin-yu, lo shu-chang, hu yu-chih and tung ti-chou, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including hsu wei-chin, liu hua, lu jo-yi, pan hai-feng and su hui-min.

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Honored at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the federal diet of the federal republic of germany led by richard jaeger, vice-president of the federal diet.

among the guests at the banquet were rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, his wife, and embassy officials.

present were hsu hsiang-chien and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen, pei shih-chang, wu hsin-yu, lo shu-chang, hu yu-chih and tung ti-chou, members, and lien kuan, deputy secretary-general, of the n.p.c. standing committee; as well as leading members of departments concerned, including hsu chin-chiang, hsu yun-pei, chou chiu-yeh, kung yu-yuan, chang hsueh-shu, hsu wei-chin, liu hua, lu jo-yi and sun so-chang.

hsu hsiang-chien and richard jaeger proposed toasts at the banquet, which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

hsu hsiang-chien said: "the german people are an industrious and talented people, having made valuable contributions to mankind by their development of science, culture and art. the chinese people give all these very high appraisal. "of course there were dark periods in the history of the german people, particularly when hitlerite fascism brought grave catastrophes to the people of germany and many other countries. the chinese people, however, have always drawn a strict distinction between the handful of fascists and the broad masses of the german people, in line with the teachings of chairman mao tsetung. "we are opposed to the truculent and unreasonable practice of imposing on the german people the responsibility of war of aggression with the result that the german people are still living under abnormal conditions when nearly 30 years have elapsed since the end of the second world war. those who vainly attempt to dominate the world frequently brand the german people with unwarranted labels. their aim is to seek pretexts to extend their presence from the elbe to the rhine and from east europe to west europe so as to dominate the people of the whole germany and the whole europe. "but such outrageous ambitions will inevitably meet with ignominious defeat. the chinese people understand and sympathize with the german people's aspirations -- their resolute opposition to a permanent split of the german nation and their

demand for national reunification -- and support the west european countries in their united struggle against hegemonism," hsu hsiang-chien added.

he spoke on the development of relations based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence in the fields of trade, science and technology and culture between the two countries after establishment of diplomatic relations. he expressed the belief that the delegation's visit to china would certainly make useful contributions to the development of relations between the two countries and enhancement of friendship between the two peoples.

delegation leader richard jaeger in his toast thanked the n.p.c. standing committee, the chinese government and people for the welcome accorded the delegation. he said; both our two countries have a long history, and the people of our two countries have made outstanding contributions to history and science. "like you, we have always stood for peace," he added, "and it is the common aspirations of our nation to defend peace and the motherland, when necessary." the delegation leader expressed the determination of the federal republic of germany to strengthen unity with other european countries in defence of peace in europe.

THIRD WORLD

Third World--Motive Force of History

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

people's daily today carried an article by jen ku ping entitled "the third world countries are a great motive force that pushes forward the history". it reads in parts as follows:

at present, the awakening and developing of the third world signify strikingly the excellent world situation. in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, particularly the superpowers, the third world countries are increasingly strengthening unity and mutual assistance and are incessantly scoring brilliant victories. playing a more and more important role in the development of international situation, they have become a great motive force in pushing forward the wheel of history.

after world war ii, all the political forces in the world have undergone drastic division and realignment through prolonged trials of strength and struggle a great change took place in the latter part of the fifties especially in the sixties. the socialist countries are continuously making new achievements both in revolution and construction and the national liberation movement is developing vigorously and winning significant victories. while u.s. imperialism is daily declining, the west european, oceanian countries and japan are gradually restoring and developing their economic strength and the western world is disintegrating. meanwhile, the soviet revisionist clique took power in the soviet union and has turned the country into a social-imperialist power. the once existed socialist camp is gone. since early sixties, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, have been contending fiercely for world hegemony. viewed from the present international relations, the world today actually consists of three parts, or three worlds, that are interconnected and contradict with one another. the united states and the soviet union make up the first world. the developed countries between the superpowers and the developing countries make up the second world. the developing countries in asia, africa, latin america and other regions make up the third world.

ours is still an era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. this brilliant thinking of lenin still serves as an important basis for our observance of the world situation. the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of the contemporary world. the numerous third world countries, which carry on the struggle for the elimination of the remnant colonial forces, the development of national economy and the consolidating of their national independence, constitute the main force in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, particularly the superpowers. their interests contradict directly with those of the two superpowers and the contradictions are extremely sharp. the case of the second world countries in between the superpowers and the third world is a complicated one. some of them still retain colonialist relations of one form or another with third world countries. at the same time. all the second world countries are in varying degrees controlled, plundered and threatened by the one superpower or the other. therefore they have, too, the desire to oppose the hegemonism of the superpowers.

chairman mao has pointed out, "what imperialism fears most is the awakening of the asian, african and latin american peoples and of the peoples of all countries." today, the third world countries which have long suffered from oppression and enslavement have awakened and stood up. in the world today, those who

have the real strength are not the superpowers but the third world and the people of various countries who are united and dare to wage struggles. the development of the international situation fully shows that the struggle waged by the third world against imperialism and hegemonism is forcefully pushing the wheel of world history.

let's have a look at facts:

1. the heroic struggle of the third world against aggression has won successive victories. the people of three indo-chinese countries have defeated the monster of u.s. imperialism, setting a brilliant example for small countries to defeat big countries and weak nations to defeat strong ones. this has greatly strengthened the confidence of the third world in resisting superpowers' aggression. the arab and palestinian people in their fourth middle east war dealt heavy blows to the israeli aggressors backed and encouraged by the two superpowers and have demonstrated the great strength of unity of the struggling arab people.

2. vigorous development of liberation movements took place in asia, africa and latin america. there were only a few independent countries in africa in early fifties but the number went up to 42 in the seventies. the people in the portuguese colonies in africa have successively won great victories in their armed struggle. after the independence of guinea-bissau, the portuguese had to recognise the mozambique people's right of independence. the armed struggle and popular movement for liberation are forging ahead triumphantly in all the not yet liberated areas in africa. in asia and latin america, many countries have gained national independence through long struggle.

3. the superpowers are no longer able to control the united nations. third world countries now constitute the overwhelming majority in the united nations, thus changing the composition in the world body. the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the u.n. was a common victory of unity in struggle of medium and small countries. "the u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea", an instrument for interference in the internal affairs of korea and for aggression against the country, had been thrown into the garbage heap of history. gone are the days when the superpowers could do whatever they like in the united nations.

4. the third world has waged resolute struggle against the exploitation and plunder of the superpowers. as a result of the struggle in unity of the more than 100 developing countries, the sixth special session of the united nations general assembly adopted the declaration on the establishment of a

new international economic order and the programme of action. this was a powerful challenge to superpower monopoly in international economy. the struggle for the defence of 200 nautical mile maritime rights initiated by latin american countries has spread swiftly to other continents. the arab countries using oil as a weapon have dealt a heavy blow to zionism and hegemonism. this was a historic pioneering action. many international organizations of raw-material producing countries have been formed. the persistent struggle waged by the third world to defend state sovereignty, safeguard national resources and develop national economy, on the basis of consolidation of political independence, is a sign that the struggle the people of the world undertake against imperialism and hegemonism has entered a new stage.

5. third world countries are fighting against domination, sabotage and interference. imcomplete figures show that 20 third world countries have since 1971 unmasked 700 soviet spies, of whom 200 were expelled. the third world countries have seen more and more clearly the ugly features of soviet revisionist social-imperialism and heightened their revolutionary vigilance.

6. summit conferences in different scopes have been held by the third world countries to co-ordinate actions and strengthen unity, fully demonstrating their firm determination to unite in the struggle against the common enemies. this shows that they have mounted the stage of international struggle as a powerful and independent force.

it is historically inevitable for the third world to become a great revolutionary motive force to push forward the wheel of the world history. marxists have always maintained that the oppressed nations of the world have an inexhaustible revolutionary potentiality in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. they have the biggest population but are most cruelly oppressed. therefore, they are bound to play the greatest revolutionary role in the world peoples' cause to smash imperialism. the anti-imperialist revolution over the world has been developing in great speed. the national liberation movements of all countries have united as the main force directly punching imperialism, the superpowers in particular.

being a developing socialist country, china belongs to the third world. although its social system is different from that of most of the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america, china has to stand on the side of the developing countries in the political, economic and other spheres. developing socialist countries not only have the unshirkable duty of supporting the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and people but are also subjected to aggression,

interference and bullying by the super-powers. so they must form a common front with the numerous developing countries in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. the militant slogan "workers and oppressed nations of the world, unite exclamation" put forward by lenin in the 1920s, has become a great revolutionary practice of the proletariat and millions upon millions of people of the world.

the great strength of the militant solidarity of the third world has made the soviet revisionist renegade clique panic-stricken. in an attempt to downgrade the great historical role of the third world, the clique has spared no efforts in smearing and attacking the third world as being "impure in composition" and merely a group of countries "backward in economy and different in social economic conditions and political system". meanwhile, it has shamelessly lauded its "socialist community" as a "decisive element" and "decisive force" of the world destiny.

it is true that the third world is composed of a large number of small and poor countries. but since poverty gives rise to the desire for change, they want to stand up and make revolution. they represent the new and rising revolutionary forces. soviet social-imperialism is the decaying, reactionary and moribund forces and the so-called "socialist community" is nothing but a colonial system in a new form. this system, like the old one, will surely collapse in the world people's struggle against hegemonism. isn't it a situation now in which the small and poor countries of the third world are joining forces against imperialism and hegemonism, placing the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, in utter disgrace and striking terror into their hearts?

the characteristic of the present international situation is one of great disorder throughout the world. as a chinese saying goes, "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. this has become an irresistible trend of history. all the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening, particularly the contradiction between the two superpowers on the one hand and the people of all countries on the other and the contradiction between the two superpowers themselves. the two superpowers are now beset with difficulties at home and abroad and facing a series of crises, just as what another chinese saying puts it, "flowers fall off, do what one may." the situation is becoming more and more favourable to the revolutionary struggles of people of all countries in the world and unfavourable to imperialism and social-imperialism. while the prospects are bright, the road has twists and turns. so long as the third world

countries and people strengthen their unity, unite with all countries of the world subjected to the superpower bullying, and unite with the people of the whole world, including the people of the u.s. and the soviet union in the formation of the broadest possible united front and wage a protracted and unremitting struggle, they are bound to completely bury colonialism and imperialism and hegemonism of the superpowers and usher in an entirely new world.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Tanzania Condemns Big Powers for Using Oceans to Commit Acts of Espionage and Sabotage

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 13, 1974)

j.s. warioba, director of legal research and international organizations of the ministry of foreign affairs of tanzania, has condemned the big powers for sending their naval fleets to cruise freely on the oceans to terrorize other countries and commit acts of espionage and sabotage in order to impose their political will and domination over others.

warioba, a member of the tanzanian delegation that attended the third united nations law of the sea conference held in the capital of venezuela, said this in an interview with the "sunday news", which was published here today. he said that the present rules of international law of the sea were produced at the geneva conference in 1958 when most of the developing countries, the african countries in particular, were still under the colonial domination and did not participate in the making of these rules. "naturally" he said "those rules weight heavily in favour of the developed countries. the developed countries, especially the maritime states, rely on the present laws to press for a narrow territorial sea so that the rest of the open oceans remain high seas where so-called freedoms of high seas should continue to apply, that is, freedom of navigations and overflight, fishing and laying of submarine cables and pipelines."

he said that certain big powers wanted to impose the 12-nautical-mile territorial sea on every country and insisted that any strait used for international navigation found within that twelve nautical miles should maintain the regime of high seas. this meant that ships, especially naval vessels, should have the freedom to pass without the control of the coastal

state. "We have heard the curious argument that the secret movement of submarines is a guarantee for international peace and security," he stated.

refuting this fallacy, he said, "we believe that the secret passage of submarines through straits is intended to perpetrate big-power military rivalry in the oceans and we are opposed to this."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 5, 1974 No. 5726

****
* NATIONAL *
****

NATIONAL UNIFICATION

The Struggle To Uphold National Unification in the Early Part of Western Han

by

An Miao (岸苗)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 15, 1974)

In the history of China's feudal society, should the system of prefectures and counties be implemented to uphold national unification or the title conferment system be implemented to foster disunity characterized by the exercise of regional sovereign powers? Around this question the Confucian school and the Legalist school had for a long time been engaged in controversy and test of strength. The Legalist school which firmly stood for reform and progress supported unification, while the Confucian school which firmly adhered to restoring the old order and regression advocated disunity. The use of the centralist system of prefectures and counties in place of the title conferment system based on exercise of regional sovereign powers represented a big progress in society. The wish of the broad masses of the people and the trend of historical development in China were for unification and not for disunity.

In the time of Shang and Chou based upon the slavery system, the system of conferring titles on feudal princes to feudal states was implemented. The supreme chief of the slave owners conferred titles to slaves and land on slave owners at different levels who "reigned generation after generation." There were states within the state, and each of them had its own government. The empire was disintegrated and not unified. According to legends, there were 3,000 feudal states under the Shang Dynasty and 1,800 such states under the Western Chou Dynasty. During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, there were several dozen of them, and among them five

leading states had successively played the role of the leader of the feudal lords and were known as the "five leaders of feudal lords." There was a clearcut line of demarcation between the feudal states. Their written languages were not the same and the wheels of their carriages were not of the same size. They fought against one another and the war of plunder continued without interruption, thus seriously impeding economic and cultural exchange and development and bringing enormous calamities to the people. By the time of the Warring States, following the collapse of the slavery system and the rise of the feudal system, the title conferment system was gradually replaced with the system of prefectures and counties within the different kingdoms. The development of history called for taking further steps to end the phase of disunity with different kingdoms exercising regional sovereign powers and set up a unified centralist feudal state. In conformity with the trend of historical development, Ch'in Shih Huang, the outstanding representative of the Legalist school, swallowed up the feudal princes and initially unified China. "He did not confer one single inch of land on the feudal princes but divided the empire into prefectures and counties."* He thus rendered an important contribution toward promoting economic and cultural development in China.

It should be noted that under the conditions of the feudal system, there was a limit to unification and this had to be realized through waging struggle against the secessionist forces. The secessionist forces of the landlord class could not be uprooted. Chairman Mao has profoundly pointed out: "While the feudal state was torn apart into rival principalities in the period before the Ch'in Dynasty, it became autocratic and centralized after the first Ch'in emperor unified China, though some feudal separation remained."

Coming after Ch'in, the Western Han Dynasty inherited the centralist system of prefectures and counties of the Ch'in Dynasty and within the period of around a century, it waged three major struggles against the feudal secessionist forces and the restoration forces of the slave owners. This enabled the system of prefectures and counties to be established for implementation for a hundred generations without interruption.

The first one was the struggle waged by Liu Pang or Emperor Kao-tsu of Han against the feudal princes bearing surnames different from the imperial family. During the war between Ch'u and Han, for the sake of winning the support of some regional military blocs, Liu Pang had for a time partially implemented the title conferment system. "Kao-tsu conferred titles on his brother and children with the same surname to nine states," and "more than a hundred vassals who distinguished themselves by meritorious service were made marquises."** He successively conferred

---

* "Geographical Gazette" in History of Han.

** "Chronology of Feudal Princes Since the Rise of Han" in Records of the Historian.

the title of prince on his seven sons, one brother and one nephew. There were 36 prefectures under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government during the Ch'in Dynasty, but there were only 15 prefectures under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government in the Han Dynasty. This represented a form of regression compared with the universal implementation of the system of prefectures and counties by the Ch'in Dynasty, and led to serious consequences. First, the princes bearing surnames different from the imperial family again and again staged rebellions against the Central Government. Prince Han Hsin of Ch'u, Prince Ying Pu of Huainan and Prince P'eng Yüeh of Liang rebelled one after another. Liu Pang had no alternative but to adopt emergency measures by sending troops to all parts of the empire to suppress them, and he was tired from running around.

However, Liu Pang had basically adopted the system of prefectures and counties and had only partially implemented the title conferment system. At that time, there were only rebellious feudal princes, but no rebellious prefectures and counties. The laws and regulations of the Central Government could only be implemented in the prefectures and counties, but the feudal princes had their own sets of laws and did not take orders from the Central Government. They practiced plunder at will and ran wild on the strength of their power. Whenever they were unable to have their own ways, they colluded with each other and openly staged rebellions. Liu Pang summed up the positive and negative aspects of experience and gradually learned the "advantages of the Ch'in system" and the danger of conferring titles on feudal princes. For the sake of upholding unification and centralization of authority, he sought assistance from the strength of the people and successively suppressed the rebellions staged by six feudal princes within seven years. His wife Lü Chih also rendered some contribution in this connection.

The second one was the struggle waged by Emperor Wen of Han or Liu Heng and Emperor Ching or Liu Ch'i against the feudal princes bearing the surname of the imperial family. After the elimination of the princes bearing surnames different from the imperial family by Liu Pang, the menace of the secessionist forces had not been removed. By the time of Liu Heng, the princes bearing the surname of the imperialist family became more and more arrogant, high-handed and rampant, and they flagrantly resisted the Central Government. "Their territories spanned provinces and were made up of prefectures with dozens of cities, and their palaces and courts were modelled after the capital."* The big ones were rebellious and the small one did not abide by the law or "heed the summons of the Son of Heaven." "They moved around like the Son of Heaven."** Some of them ousted the officials appointed by the imperial court and were run like independent

---

* "Table of Feudal Princes" in History of Han.

** "Biographic Sketches of Hsiao Wen" in Records of the Historian.

kingdoms. The Legalist Chia I submitted a "memorandum on peace and order" calling for the enfeeblement of these kingdoms. He analogized this to the slaughter of an ox. In general, by following the skeletal structure, an ordinary butcher's knife would be sufficient, but in places where the skin was thick and the bones were hard, a hatchet had to be used. He meant that the hatchet of laws and institutions should be used against the feudal princes, and if a knife were use, it would get indented or break. As he saw it, the powerful and despotic regional secessionist forces inevitably led to disunity. He favored "the installation of more feudal princes to reduce their power"* or the adoption of the divide-and-rule method so as to enfeeble and split up the secessionist forces and to strengthen centralization. Liu Heng adopted his view and reduced the territories of Ch'i, Chao and Huainan, but he still did not dare to adopt bold and firm measures to weed out the vassals.

By the time of Emperor Ching or Liu Ch'i, the contradiction between the feudal princes bearing the surname of the imperial family and the Central Government had reached the state of open antagonism. Prince Liu Pi of Wu reigned over a vast territory and was very ambitious. He owned 53 counties, and the area of Kiangsu and Chekiang was very rich and produced an abundance of salt. "He mined copper for minting coins and was as wealthy as the Son of Heaven. In the end he rose in rebellion."**

At the time, the famous Legalist Ch'ao Ts'o was known as the "wise advisor" of Emperor Ching. He recommended that part of the land conferred on the feudal princes be taken away and placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government. "Ch'ao Ts'o was afraid that the feudal princes would become so powerful that they could not be curbed. He therefore recommended that their territories be cut down in favor of the capital for the benefit of future generations."+ He realized that this would involve a violent struggle. "They would rebel no matter whether or not they are pared down. If they are pared down now, they would rebel earlier and the disaster would be smaller. If they are not pared down now, they would rebel later and the disaster would be greater."++ Liu Ch'i adopted Ch'ao Ts'o's recommendation and implemented the paring down of the vassals.

Liu Pi was full of hatred toward this and panic-stricken. In the year 154 B.C., he colluded with six other feudal princes to stage an armed rebellion which was the "rebellion of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u." Liu Ch'i stepped up the training of troops to accumulate strength

---

* Chia I's "Peace and Order First."

** "Records of Equalization" in Records of the Historian.

\+ "Collected Biographies of Ch'ao Ts'o and Yüan Yang" in Records of the Historian.

++ "Collected Biographies of Prince Pi of Wu" in Records of the Historian.

and made use of the troops at Hsiliuying under the command of Chou Ya-fu, second son of Chou Po. It took only three months to quell the rebellion of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u. Liu Pi was killed. Some of the feudal princes participanting in the rebellion were sentenced to death and some of them committed suicide for fear of punishment.

From then on, Liu Ch'i further adopted measures "to repress the feudal princes and reduce or dismiss their officials."* A number of the officials under the feudal princes were cut away or dismissed, and the important officials were directly appointed by the Central Government. Meanwhile, "the feudal princes were ordered not to interfere with government affairs"** and they no longer could hold sway over political power and the troops. Because the people hated disunity and called for unification, this struggle ended with the failure of the secessionist line.

In the third struggle, Emperor Wu of Han or Liu Ch'e "strengthened the truck to weaken the branches."*** He went all out to strike blows at the secessionist forces and further consolidated centralism. After the quelling of the rebellion of Wu and Ch'u, the influence of the vassal princes was struck a heavy blow. In appearance, they were subservient to the Central Government, but behind its back they did mischief. They attacked centralism from the economic sphere and other spheres and sabotaged the war of resistance against the harassments of the Han slave owners. The struggle between unification and disunity deepened further.

Liu Ch'e adopted Chu Fu-yen's recommendation and proclaimed that "order to extend benevolence." The big feudal states were split up into many smaller states under the control of prefectures set up by the Central Government. The name of "extension of benevolence" was "actually used to split up their states." At that time, "Ch'i was divided into seven, Chao into six, Liang into five and Huainan into three." "The big states owned but ten or more cities, and the minor marquises had but a territory of several ten li."*** On the other hand, the number of prefectures under the control of Han increased from fifteen to between eighty and ninety. Liu Ch'e also installed thirteen "provincial governors" over the prefectures whom were directly sent by the Prime Minister to different places to inspect government affairs. Should the vassal princes and local influential and powerful families perpetrate unlawful acts, the governors could at any time report them to the Central Government for punishment.

Liu Ch'e also used all kinds of excuses to abolish the regional princes and marquises. He adopted the Legalist Sang Hung-yang's recommendation

---

* "Table of Feudal Princes" in History of Han.

** "Table of Ranking Officials and Ministers" in History of Han.

*** "Chronology of Feudal Princes Since the Rise of Han" in Records of the Historian.

and implemented the operation of salt and iron by the government and the monopoly of wine and liquor. The minting of coins by vassal princes and individual merchants was strictly banned. Coins weighing five chu were minted by the capital for circulation throughout the empire. The "counting of strings of coins" and "complaints against strings of coins" were also to strike blows at the unlawful wealthy merchants and leading traders.

In the year of 121 B.C., Liu Ch'e again quelled the rebellion of Prince Huainan and Prince Hengshan. He "made laws governing the appointment of officials by feudal princes and surcharges"* and strictly prohibited the officials under the feudal princes from working in collusion with the feudal princes to set up independent kingdoms, from seeking extra gains and from sheltering the criminal acts of the feudal princes. "The feudal princes were permitted to collect taxes and rents for their living but were not permitted to interfere with political affairs."* They could only collect taxes but were not allowed to interfere in government affairs, to own troops and to exercise regional sovereign powers. They were conferred titles to territories but were not required to govern the people. The prime ministers of the feudal princes were equal in rank to the governors of prefectures and their kingdoms were reduced into local setups at the prefectural level. By that time, the danger of the restoration of the slavery system gradually became a thing of the past, and the centralist system of prefectures and counties was gradually consolidated.

After Ch'in and Han, although the struggle between the system of prefectures and counties and the title conferment system and between unification and disunity had at no time been brought to an end, the system of prefectures and counties was basically implemented for more than 2,000 years. Today, as far as the form of organization of political power is concerned, our state under the dictatorship of the proletariat also basically adopts the system of prefectures and counties. It can be seen that the implementation of the system of prefectures and counties to uphold national unification is essential to historical development and cannot be changed by the Confucian school and any reactionaries. In his article "Ch'in Shih Huang" Wang Ch'uan-shan said: "The system of prefectures and counties has lasted almost 2,000 years and cannot be changed. Both the ancient and contemporary people at the higher and lower levels have been satisfied with it. This has been possible because it is rational and in conformity with the trend of development." During the period of the supersession of the slavery system by the feudal system, it was useful to consolidating the dictatorship of the landlord class and guarding against the restoration of the slavery system. In the feudal society, it was useful to promoting economic and cultural exchange and development, upholding national independence and resisting harassments and oppression from abroad. It is much more superior to the title conferment system based upon disunity and exercise of regional sovereign powers.

---

* "Table of Feudal Princes" in History of Han.

In the feudal society and the semi-feudal and semi-colonial society, China, though unified, still preserved the state of feudal separatism to a certain extent. Today, our great socialist fatherland has realized genuine unification unknown before. Such unification is beyond comparison by any period in history. To uphold this kind of unification and to strengthen the revolutionary solidarity of the people is essential to the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, is a guarantee for developing the present excellent situation and winning still greater new victories, is identified with the fundamental interests of hundreds of millions of the people, and is a basic principle of Marxism as well as an important experience since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Conforming to Chairman Mao's teaching on "making the past serve the present," in the study of the struggle between unification and disunity at the early part of Western Han, what are those experiences we should sum up for the revolutionary struggle of today to draw lessons from?

First, all reactionaries advocating restoration politically necessarily call for disunity organizationally.

The struggle for and against restoration between the remnant forces of the slave-owner class and the newly emerging landlord class at the early part of Western Han was very violent. The restoration forces with the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce as the foundation worked in collusion with the secessionist forces of the feudal princes to resist the Central Government and sabotage national unification. They not only supported the rebellions of the feudal princes, but also directly participated in such rebellions in some cases. The rebellion staged by Ch'en Hsi in the territory of Tai in the year 197 B.C. was an outstanding example. "The generals of Hsi were formerly traders."* A group of slave owners engaged in industry and commerce formed the backbone force in this rebellion. Viewed from its class content, this rebellion was a regional rebellion of the feudal secessionist forces as well as a counter-revolutionary restoration activity of the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce. During the rebellion of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u, many slave owners engaged in industry and commerce also took part in and supported this rebellion. Consequently, the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the early part of Western Han found salient expression in the question of unification or disunity. In order to oppose restoration, the Legalists representing the newly emerging landlord class had to oppose disunity. The Confucian scholars advocated disunity and separatism in order to provide themselves with facilities for practicing restoration and regression.

Second, all people advocating disunity and regression pay great attention to creating public opinion and take the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as their reactionary ideological weapons.

---

* "Biographic Sketches of Kao-tsu" in Records of the Historian.

Chairman Mao points out: "To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class." What is true at the present was also true in history.

The feudal princes and the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce at the early part of Western Han were all diehard Confucius-worshippers, and there gathered around them a number of followers of Confucius and Mencius. According to the records in the History of Han, "the families holding official ranks for generations were fond of writings on propriety."* Lu Hsün said, "Among the feudal princes at that time, some were bent on keeping scholars and devoting themselves to the art of writing."**

Prince Hsien of Hochien or Liu Te "earnestly" presented to Emperor Wu of Han "ceremonial music" and the "classics" of the Confucian school, and "was befriended by most of the Confucian scholars in Shantung."** He vociferously clamored that "there is no peace and order without propriety and music."+ The restoration of the title conferment system in the times of Shang and Chou based on the slavery system was the important content of what he preached as "propriety."

The Prime Minister of the Prince of Chiangtu--Tung Chung-shu who was known as the "head of the Confucian scholars" in the Han Dynasty--attacked Ch'in Shih Huang for implementing the system of prefectures and counties and "hating the ways of emperors and kings."++ He talked at length about the "advantages" of "dividing up the territory and the people" and advocated the wholesale restoration of the title conferment system.

Liu Pi, the ringleader of the rebellion of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u, "employed a good many writers on political subjects with some of them good at literature."** The Ch'u State at that time was also a den of the Confucian school. "In the early part of Han, most leading poets lived in Ch'u."**

Tou Ying, a relative of the emperor on the maternal side, was also a diehard "fond of Confucian teachings." He tried his utmost to oppose Ch'ao Ts'o's recommendation for paring down the vassals, and during the rebellion of Wu and Ch'u, he worked in collusion with Yüan Yang and conspired for the murder of Ch'ao Ts'o.

---

* "Geographical Gazette" in History of Han.

** Lu Hsün's "Outline of History of Literature of Han."

\+ "Records of Propriety and Music" in History of Han.

++ "Biography of Tung Chung-shu" in History of Han.

The feudal princes and Confucian scholars brought forth the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and tried their utmost to publicize the title conferment system. They called for dividing the empire into rival principalities, vigorously created counter-revolutionary public opinion and energetically carried out restoration activities.

In the early part of Western Han, Emperor Kao-tsu, Empress Lü, and emperors Wen, Ching and Wu were not fond of Confucianism and had waged violent struggles against the secessionist forces. Most Legalists, such as Chia I, Ch'ao T'so, Sang Hung-yang and Chu Fu-yen talked at length about the importance of upholding national unification. They exposed the danger of separatism and actively called for paring down the vassals, striking blows at the secessionist forces and upholding national unification. It can be clearly seen from this that unification or disunity formed a most important aspect of the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. The Confucian thought was not only the reactionary ideological weapon of the restoration forces of the slave owners, but also the reactionary ideological weapon of those conservative elements of the landlord class upholding separatism. All progressive forces that call for reform and progress and want to uphold national unification must pay attention to grasping the superstructure, vigorously creating revolutionary public opinion and fiercely criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

Third, all people advocating disunity and regression not only have to look for a kind of reactionary ideological weapon but naturally have also a set of counter-revolutionary strategy.

The Prince of Wu or Liu Pi was a conspirator and careerist. He sent Yüan Yang to play the role of a hidden traitor at the imperial court of Han, to sow discord and to carry out hush-hush activities to defraud and blackmail people. The call for "purging the sovereign of wicked ministers by killing Ch'ao Ts'o" put forward by him was nothing more than an excuse, and as Teng Hsien pointed out at the time, "Ch'ao Ts'o is not his target."* Liu Pi's sinister intention was nothing short of staging a rebellion to bring about disunity, to seize power and to ascend the throne himself as emperor. When criticizing the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique, Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out: "Since the invention of the well-known strategy of appealing for the execution of Ch'ao Ts'o (principal strategist of Emperor Ching of Han) to purge the sovereign of wicked ministers of the Prince of Wu or Liu Pi, quite a number of careerists have looked upon it as the most precious treasure, and the Hu Feng clique has also inherited this mantle." However, all counter-revolutionaries and all people advocating disunity and regression, no matter what kind of mask they have donned and no matter what kind of counter-revolutionary strategy they may play with, are always exposed in the end and doomed because the forward movement of the wheel of history cannot be checked.

---

* "Chronology of Feudal Princes Since the Rise of Han" in Records of the Historian.

Like all reactionaries in history, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao politically followed the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," in a vain attempt to restore capitalism and vigorously carry out secessionist activities organizationally. Lin Piao and his handful of sworn confederates hid in a dark corner and recruited a handful of demons and monsters to sow discord and practice disruption. They called for "taking me as the line of demarcation," "taking me as the core" and "hitting at a great many to protect a handful." They recruited deserters and turncoats and formed factions for selfish ends in a vain attempt to assassinate the great leader Chairman Mao, set up another Central Committee, split up our Party, practice feudal superstition and realize counter-revolutionary restoration. This of course could only be a pipe-dream. The chieftains of opportunism within our Party have successively tried to split up our Party, but none of them has met with success. It can be seen that the hearts of people, the Party and the Party members disapprove of disunity. All people who call for disunity are naturally spurned by the Party and the people and will be interred by history.

In order to practice disunity and regression, Lin Piao vociferously peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius like the reactionary forces in the early part of Western Han. In the wake of the inflation of his counter-revolutionary ambition, he collected and publicized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius at a faster pace. We who want to uphold national unification and strengthen the solidarity of the people must fiercely criticize the ways of Confucius and Mencius, Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and all kinds of fallacies and criminal acts of Lin Piao and Confucian school for creating disunity.

At present, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the people of the whole country are united in combat and firm in determination. Victories are reported on all fronts and the situation is pleasing. The toppled landlord and bourgeois classes are not reconciled to their doom, and they always look for all kinds of opportunities to split up the Party and the revolutionary ranks and to sabotage the revolution and production. We must at all times stay sober and be on guard against the attempt of the class enemy to foment bourgeois factionalism, to sabotage the great revolutionary solidarity and to shift the general orientation of the struggle. All the sinister plots of the class enemy to create disunity must be resolutely exposed and hit at.

Chairman Mao profoundly points out: "The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities--these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." He also points out: "There is no fundamental clash of interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable organizations." We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite and don't split." In the course of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, we must consciously uphold and strengthen revolutionary unity. All work carried out at the present must be favorable to revolutionary unity and the consolidation and development of the excellent situation in the criticism of Lin Piao and

Confucius. We must strictly distinguish and correctly handle the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and the contradictions among the people. We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, bring into full play the role of the workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force, fully arouse the enthusiasm for socialism of the broad revolutionary masses, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary intellectuals, and carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way. We must rally even more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, grasp the revolution and promote production, other work and preparedness against war under the centralized leadership of the Party, and further develop the excellent situation throughout the country. "Unite for still greater victories!"

* * *

"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

The "May 7" School of General Office of the CCP Central Committee Is Run Better and Better in the Two-Line Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1974)

(Our own correspondent) Under the affectionate concern of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and spurred by the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the "May 7" school of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee takes the Party's basic line as the key link, consistently adheres to Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and the directive published on October 5, 1968, "The broad masses of cadres go down to lower levels to do labor," makes uninterrupted headway in the struggle between the two lines and is run better and better.

For over five years, the "May 7" school of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, through doggedly "combining study with production," "criticizing the bourgeoisie" and "carrying out mass work" in the three great revolutionary movements, has brought up and educated cadres and also created wealth for the state. The broad masses of "May 7" fighters, through closely rallying around the actual class struggle and two-line struggle, assiduously studying works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, diligently undergoing labor training, and seriously transforming their world outlook, have brought about profound changes to their spiritual outlook. Since the founding of the school, over 1,300 people have studied in the "May 7" school and gone to their work posts. Three hundred seventy-two of them have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, and 201 outstanding youths have joined the Communist Youth League. This school consistently adheres to the policy of "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and "learning from Tachai in agriculture." After getting hold of more than enough grain for its own consumption each year, it strives to become self-supporting in grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables every year and make a greater contribution to the state. After over five years of hard struggle, it has produced in all over 13,000,000 catties of grain and 110,000 catties of edible oil, supplied the state with 2,200,000 catties of surplus grain and kept in stock over 900,000 catties of grain in preparedness against war. In agricultural production, this school has basically realized mechanization in plowing and raking, husking, winnowing, transportation, pulverization, irrigation, drainage, etc. The school-run factory takes up industrial work as well as farming, makes do with what is available, dares to think and act and has made contributions toward mechanization of farming for the school. The "May 7" fighters have erected over 20,000 square meters of warehouses and houses by quarrying rocks, collecting sand and firing bricks and tiles themselves. Depending on a red heart and a pair of hands and through self-reliance and hard struggle, the "May 7" fighters have brought in a triple bumper harvest in ideology, production and physique, thus laying down a foundation for the long-term operation of the school.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the political and ideological line decides everything." The "May 7" school of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee was born in the great cultural revolution. In the process of growth, it has been sternly tested by the two-line struggle. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique smothered the socialist new things with all ways and means and maliciously attacked the sending of cadres to the "May 7" school as "unemployment in disguise" in a vain attempt to topple the "May 7" school. At the crucial moment of struggle, the leadership of the General Office pointed out in good time, "The opposition of the enemy can only make us defend and implement with greater firmness Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and doggedly forge ahead along the 'May 7' road charted by Chairman Mao." Under the leadership of the school Party committee, the broad masses of "May 7" fighters repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's revolutionary theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, studied the "May 7 Directive," indignantly criticized the criminal acts of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and smashed their criminal plot in sabotaging the "May 7" school, thus further consolidating and developing this new thing in the struggle. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, in conjunction with the reality of the struggle between the two lines of education for cadres, they thoroughly criticized the idealist conception of history to the effect that "heroes are the makers of history," the "theory of innate genius" advocating "born with knowledge," "idea of genius" and other reactionary viewpoints such as "eminent officials and humble commoners," etc., thus further deepening their understanding of the Party's basic line and raising their consciousness in consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Following the example of the "Anti-Japanese Military and Political College" this "May 7" school adheres to the policy of "combining study with production" and is opposed to standing study against labor. The school Party committee pays great attention to study in struggle, and leads everyone to combine serious reading with the "criticism of the bourgeoisie," with participation in the struggle for production and with the remolding of the world outlook. In the past few years, they adopted the method of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers, and soldiers teaching soldiers," and organized everyone to study six Marxist-Leninist books including the "Communist Manifesto" and Chairman Mao's five philosophical works and the relevant documents stipulated by the Center. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, they have centrally criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocated by him. Through adhering to the policy of "making the past serve the present" and applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in studying the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, they have annotated such Legalist works as "Farming and War," "Five Pests," etc., and criticized the reactionary viewpoints of the Confucian school. They have studied Chairman Mao's military writings and criticized Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

With the school Party committee adopting the method of running study classes, etc., to train leading cadres and backbone theorists, there has gradually formed a contingent of Marxist theorists in the struggle, and the whole school has already set up 69 theoretical study groups. Apart from the study contents specified, some comrades have read through the "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," "Selected Works of Lenin" and "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" after several years of persistent effort. Many people also have studied some history, history of philosophy, etc. The broad masses of "May 7" fighters have assiduously armed themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, summed up the positive and negative aspects of experiences and lessons in the two-line struggle, summed up the harvests reaped in the remolding of the world outlook through doing labor, and continuously raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Some comrades have said with deep understanding: Under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in the past, "we studied behind closed doors without any paying attention to the key link and the line, knew nothing about the workers and peasants, and could not distinguish fragrance from the stench." After doing labor at the lower levels, we have changed our thoughts and feelings and studied for the revolution. We read books in the practice of struggle and are able to understand and apply what we have read. The more we read, the sharper our eyes and the greater our drive for revolution!

The "May 7" school of the General Office of the Party Central Committee at all times persists in taking labor as an important subject in learning afresh. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "all school work is for transforming the thinking of students," they constantly organize everyone to use Marxist basic viewpoints in repeatedly criticizing Confucius and Mencius' "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others," Lin Piao's "unemployment in disguise" and other reactionary fallacies, thus strengthening the comrades' consciousness in steeling themselves through labor. The "May 7" fighters say, "The sending of cadres to the lower levels to do labor is an important measure for opposing and preventing revisionism. To go to the lower levels is to do labor. Without doing labor at the lower levels, the significance of going to the lower levels would be lost." They hold that one cannot transform one's world outlook by leading a comfortable life. Like the laboring masses, one must make great efforts, sweat profusely, get down to earth, and do hard and solid work in the effort to make a greater contribution toward socialist construction. This approach is more helpful to the steeling and education of cadres and has created necessary conditions for the long-term operation of schools.

Since the founding of the school, the broad masses of "May 7" fighters have come and gone in the teeth of wind and rain storms, found pleasure and glory in hardship, and consciously tempered their revolutionary determination. Be it a case of building dams or digging canals in the teeth of wind and snow storms, or of transplanting rice seedlings or harvesting under the blazing sun, they take it as a good classroom for ideological transformation.

A quarrying team working in the mountain was made up of over 30 people. Each of them had to swing the hammer several thousand times per day. In the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains," they in three years and nine months mined over 230,000 pieces of red stone.

Last year, at a time a bumper harvest of the early rice crop was in sight, there came a disastrous flood not witnessed in seversal decades. The rice fields were completely inundated, and both the property of the state and the safety of people were seriously menaced. What was to be done? Should they submit to fate and the will of heaven or conquer Nature with human determination? This was a stern test. Following the example of Tachai, the broad masses of "May 7" fighters matched a big disaster with a major effort and fought heroically. With the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they fought against the flood on the one hand, and on the other hand, they fought for time and drained away water for planting seedlings. They fought continuously for over one month, planted in time the late rice crop, and brought in a bumper harvest. In the year of the big disaster, they were still able to become "self-supporting in four respects," and also supplied the state with 200,000 catties of surplus grain and other places with 440,000 catties of superior seed. More important, through their steeling in the struggle against the disaster, they received a vivid course of education in ideology and political line.

At the initial stage of the "double-rush" period this year, it rained continuously, and the machines could not be sent to the fields. In a race against time, the broad masses of "May 7" cadres braved the rains to rush through harvesting and planting. In field management, the comrades sent to spray insecticide put on mouth-muffles and overalls despite the suffocating summer heat. Although their clothes were drenched with sweat, they kept on working. They said heroically, "We spray insecticide to get rid of the five 'pests,' and take up manual labor to prevent decay. We perspire to make the rice seedlings thrive and cover the journey with big strides." In the course of learning afresh through doing manual labor at the lower levels, the broad masses of fighters received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and brought profound changes to their spiritual outlook. Fired with the revolutionary spirit of combining fighting with production in former years, the old comrades took doing manual labor at lower levels as a new starting point for continuing the revolution. The young people received education in revolutionary traditions and were determined to fight amidst hardship throughout their life and temper themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

For the sake of running well the "May 7" school on a long-term basis, the General Office of the Party Central Committee has formulated a series of concrete measures and also stipulated that office workers should be led by leading cadres at various levels to head for the "May 7" school in separate groups to receive one year of training by rotation for a one-year term. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line for the education of cadres, the leading cadres at various levels of the school and the school-operating personnel take the school as their home and cautiously and

attentively look upon the running of the "May 7" school as a glorious and great revolutionary undertaking. They make every cent count in every place, run the school industriously and thriftily, and strive to accomplish more with less money. They are of the opinion that there are still many defects in their work and certain problems in their progress. They express the desire to continuously develop achievements, overcome defects, unfold the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner, and run the "May 7" school better and better on a long-term basis.

* * *

May 7 School Educates Cadres on Continuing the Revolution

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 16, 1974)

the may 7 cadre school run by the general office of the central committee of the chinese communist party has trained and educated large numbers of cadres and created much wealth for the state. the school has made steady progress by keeping to the principles: "while studying engage in production," "criticize the bourgeoisie" and "do mass work".

on may 7, 1966 chairman mao called on all cadres of party and government organizations, where conditions permit, to learn industrial work and farming and to criticize the bourgeoisie. in october 1968, he issued the instruction: "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour."

guided by the above teachings of chairman mao, the cadre school aims at training in successive groups the leading cadres and staff members of the general office. the school was set up on a lakeside marsh in kiangsi province, east china, in january 1969.

in close connection with the realities of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, students of the school assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, tempered themselves in manual labour and remoulded their world outlook. deep changes have taken place in their thinking. since the founding of the school, more than 1,300 students have been assigned to various posts after doing their stints; 372 have been admitted into the communist party and 201 into the communist youth league. in five years of hard work, the students produced 6,500 tons of grain and 55 tons of edible oil. they supplied the state with 1,100 tons of surplus grain and stored 450 tons in preparation against war. the school's premises, including living quarters and warehouses totalling 20,000 square metres, were also built by the students, who collected the sand, quarried the rocks and made the bricks and tiles all by themselves.

born of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the school stood the test of the struggle between the two lines in the course of its growth. in a deliberate attempt to strangle the may 7 cadre school, a new socialist thing, the lin piao anti-party clique vilified cadres going to may 7 schools as "unemployment in a disguised form". the students said: "the enemy's opposition makes us all the more determined to defend

and implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and persevere along the may 7 road pointed out by chairman mao." led by the school party committee, they repeatedly studied chairman mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his may 7 directive, and indignantly censured the lin piao anti-party clique for its criminal scheme to sabotage may 7 schools. the new socialist thing has grown ever stronger in the course of struggle.

the school keeps to the principle, "while studying engage in production," and combines political study with productive labour. by the method of "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach each other", the students have studied in a few years the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "materialism and empirio-criticism," chairman mao's philosophical works and three other marxist-leninist classics. since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius began, they have concentrated their criticism on lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line modelled after the confucian concept of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" and the doctrines of confucius and mencius peddled by him.

a contingent of marxist theoretical workers have been trained in the course of struggle. some students have finished reading the "selected works of karl marx and frederick engels", the "selected works of v.i. lenin" and the "selected works of mao tsetung". many studied chinese or world history, the history of philosophy and other subjects. striving to arm themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the students studied the experience and lessons, both positive and negative, in the struggle between the two lines in the party and summed up their gains in remoulding their world outlook so as to raise their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. one of them said, "studying in the course of practical struggle, we can better understand and apply what we read. the more we read, the sharper our judgement and the greater our revolutionary vigour."

the may 7 school of the general office of the party central committee regards physical labour as an essential part of the curriculum for cadres studying anew. the cadre-students hold that since cadres taking part in physical labour is an important measure to combat and prevent revisionism, there is no point in their going to the grassroots if they stay away from physical labour. the way for them to remould their world outlook is not to live in ease and comfort, but to shed a lot of sweat for socialism as the working people do. when they built dykes and dug ditches in a fleecing wind or harvested one rice crop and transplanted another

under the scorching sun, they felt they were enjoying excellent opportunities to change their ideology.

Last year, when a good harvest of early rice was in sight, the fields were inundated by a flood seldom seen in decades. even the school premises and people's lives were in danger. convinced that human endeavour can triumph over nature, the may 7 fighters followed the example of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and bravely fought the flood. joined by the local poor and lower-middle peasants, they drained water from the fields and transplanted late rice seedlings in about a month. the late rice yielded a good harvest. the school supplied 100 tons of surplus grain for the state and provided the people's communes in the neighbourhood with 220 tons of good seeds. most important of all, the battle gave the cadre-students a vivid lesson on the ideological and political line and effected a profound change in their outlook.

at the school, veteran comrades are carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of engaging in production while fighting battles, which has come down from the years of revolutionary wars, and regard going down to do manual labour as a fresh start in continuing the revolution. educated in the revolutionary tradition, young cadres are determined to dedicate their lives to arduous struggle and temper themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

UNITED FRONT

Mr. Shang Chen Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

mr. shang chen, former commander-in-chief of the sixth war zone of the kuomintang, presidential chief of staff and chief of the kuomintang government mission in japan, wound up his visit to peking and left here for southern parts of china today before returning to japan.

he was seen off at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned, including lo ching-chang, li chin-teh, shen chen and tung chi-wu. mr. shang chen's old friends and relatives were also on hand.

mr. shang visited factories, rural people's communes, schools, people's liberation army units, scenic spots and places of historical interest and met with old friends and relatives in peking, shansi and tientsin. he also attended the national day celebrations.

LITERATURE AND ART

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Discusses Principle of Typification for Literary and Artistic Creation*

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

the "people's daily" yesterday carried an article by chu lan under the title: "typify contradictions and struggles in everyday life." applying chairman mao's principle of typification for literary and artistic creation, the article criticizes a host of bourgeois and revisionist fallacies in this respect, including the theories of "inspiration," "truthful writing" and "no conflict," of "the plot means everything" and of "literature and art for the sake of entertainment." a summary of the article follows:

as early as 1888, the teacher of revolution frederick engels advanced the thesis that literature and art should be a "reproduction of typical characters under typical circumstances." typification is therefore an important principle in the marxist theory on literature and art. chairman mao pointed out that literature and art should "concentrate such everyday phenomena, typify the contradictions and struggles within them". this formulation has enriched and developed engels' famous thesis and provided a more reliable basis and surer guarantee for its application in the creation of revolutionary works of literature and art.

chairman mao's theory on typification teaches us that works of literature and art must portray typical characters instead of being confined to real people and events. if literature and art are to concentrate and typify everyday phenomena, they cannot be confined to a given person or a given event, but should be created through a process of selection, refinement and generalization by discarding the dross and keeping the essential so that they will be "on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual

* See SPRCP No. 5725 for our translation of the full text of this article. - SPRCP Ed.

everyday life." the confining of literature and art to real people and events goes against the principle of typification and precludes the concentration and generalization of everyday life in depth and scale. this affects the exploration of the theme and the depiction of typical proletarian heroes.

chairman mao's theory on typification is a sharp weapon for criticizing the "theory of inspiration." since works of literature and art should typify contradictions and struggles within everyday phenomena, they must not be separated from the basis of actual life. if they are they will be like water without a source and trees without roots. the "theory of inspiration," which regards literature and art as something born of inspiration, is a product of the idealistic line in epistemology. inasmuch as it is severed from the source of life, such a theory can only land creative works in failure and lead their authors into the blind alley of revisionism. our writers and artists must whole-heartedly and unreservedly go into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers and into the heat of struggle for a long time in order to become one with them and create works truly pulsating with the spirit of our era and brimming over with the flavour of life.

chairman mao's theory on typification is also a powerful critique of the theory of "truthful writing." what is meant by reality in works of literature and art is not an exact duplicate of people and events in actual life. it is a creation by the author who, proceeding from his own class position, perceives and generalizes life from the world outlook of that class. therefore, it has a distinct class character. guided by the marxist world outlook and conception of art, proletarian literature and art profoundly reveal the essence of life and the trend of history, whereas bourgeois writers and artists are prevented by their class bias from doing so in a deep, comprehensive way and, worse still, tend to distort the real essence of life.

chairman mao's theory on typification is furthermore a penetrating critique of the "theory of no conflict." contradictions and struggles are an objective reality and are the very essence of life. in reflecting life, therefore, literary and art works should not confine themselves to superficial phenomena in everyday life, but should fierce through the appearance of things and grasp the inherent contradictions and conflicts. in class society, the principal contradictions and struggles are those between classes. revolutionary literature and art must be a concentrated reflection of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the "theory of no conflict" is a manifestation in literature and art of the political theory of "the

dying out of class struggle" and the "doctrine of the mean." it attempts to obliterate class contradictions, negate class struggle, distort the essence of life and consequently runs counter to the principle of typification for literary and artistic creation.

chairman mao's theory on typification is diametrically opposed to the theory of "the plot means everything." in the creation of revolutionary literature and art, the process of typifying the contradictions and struggles in life is at the same time one of crystallizing the plot. we stand for a plot which is rich and vivid as well as typical; at the same time, we oppose the tendency to work out a plot for its own sake. in the relations between the plot and the characters, the plot must serve the delineation of the characters. the practice of pursuing sensational plots in disregard of the logic in real life will certainly be rejected by the revolutionary masses.

chairman mao's theory on typification is diametrically opposed to the theory of "literature and art for the sake of entertainment." in typifying the contradictions and struggles in life, revolutionary literature and art aim at awakening the masses of the people, rousing them and encouraging them to unite and struggle to transform their environment. to the people, revolutionary literature and art are not something meant for entertainment alone, but are "powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy." the thoery of "literature and art for the sake of entertainment" is a reactionary theory by which the landlord class and the bourgeoisie try to benumb and corrupt the people and sap their combat morale.

typifying contradictions and struggles in life is the fundamental guiding principle for socialist literary and artistic creation, the quintessence of the marxist theory of typification.

1974 AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's 1974 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 15, 1974)

china's 1974 autumn export commodities fair opened here today in an excellent situation with the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius being broadened and deepened to last for a long time.

visiting businessmen and overseas chinese from the five continents and compatriots from hongkong and macao received a warm welcome from leading members and staff of the fair.

this is the 36th session of the semi-annual fair since its inauguration in 1957. with china's constant growth in foreign relations and establishment of diplomatic relations with an increasing number of countries, china now has trade exchanges with more than 150 countries and regions.

the picturesque liuhua lakeside today was a scene of festivity. red flags fluttered over the square in front of the new exhibition centre. on the roof above the main entrance hung a huge streamer inscribed with "press ahead victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line". red balloons which floated over the square trailed big streamers inscribed with the slogans: "broaden and deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius for a long time exclamation" "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war exclamation" "resolutely support the just struggles of the third world exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation"

a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao was flanked by huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin in the main hall. firecrackers greeted the opening of the fair at nine o'clock. this was followed by an influx of enthusiastic visitors to the various halls.

the current fair includes a hall of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, halls showing the chinese movements "in industry, learn from taching" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai", a cereals, edible oils and foodstuffs hall, textiles hall, light industrial products hall, native produce and animal by-products hall, chemical

industrial products hall, metals and minerals hall, machinery hall, arts and crafts hall and a new publications and stamps hall.

on display were samples of chinese exports and products which show china's latest achievements in industry, agriculture, science and technology.

they show the tremendous achievements made by the chinese people in various fields and china's fast developing foreign trade under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the principle of independence and self-reliance.

they show how the people of all nationalities in china are full of vigour and fighting in unity in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and how socialism is advancing triumphantly in all parts of the country.

the fair hosted grand receptions in the tungfang hotel, the kwangchow hotel, the people's mansion and the liuhua hotel this evening. more than 6,500 people attended the receptions.

speakers at the receptions were lin li-ming, director of the china export commodities fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chang ken-sheng, deputy director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, deputy director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

on behalf of the fair and the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees, they extended a warm welcome to the friends and compatriots at the receptions. in the past 25 years, the chinese people of all nationalities, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the leadership of the chinese communist party, marched forward triumphantly in unity along the socialist road and achieved great victories in socialist revolution and construction, they said.

they stressed in particular that through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has permeated people's thinking, socialist new things have bloomed everywhere and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated.

as we persevere in the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, our socialist construction is briskly advancing, they added.

an independent and fairly complete system of industry and of national economy as a whole based on socialist agriculture is taking shape. old china, poor and backward, has changed into socialist new china with the beginnings of prosperity. under the wise leadership of the central committee of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao, the chinese people are determined to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, further enhance the great revolutionary unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, continue to broaden and deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius for a long time, adhere to the principles of "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony" and "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", and work hard to fulfil or overfulfil this year's national economic plan and the fourth five-year plan so as to run china's affairs well and strive to make a greater contribution to mankind, they said.

since its inauguration in the spring of 1957, the china's export commodities fair has developed trade relations between china and other countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and exchange of what one has for what one needs, and expanded friendly contacts between the chinese people and the people of various countries in the world. we are convinced that the current session of the fair, which is being held under an excellent situation, will surely promote trade intercourse between china and the rest of the world, and enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese people and the people of various countries in the world, they added.

on behalf of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min proposed toasts to the guests to the fair.

among the guests at the reception were trade delegations from asian and african countries and diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of some countries to china.

present were liang chin-tang, liu chi-fa and liu tien-fu, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chiu kuo-kuang and yang shu-ken, leading members of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army.

also present were patriotic personages kuo ti-huo and yi mei-hou; and noted personalities from hongkong and macao tang ping-fa and ho hsien; and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of tokyo association of chinese residents.

the receptions were followed by performances of the "children of the grassland" and "ode to yimeng" presented by the china dance drama troupe, songs and dances performed by the hainan song and dance troupe of kwangtung province, and exhibition table tennis matches by players of the chinese team.

ENROLLMENT OF WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE STUDENTS

More Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Enrolled in China's Universities

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

more than 167,000 workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience have been enrolled in china's universities and colleges this year.

many of them are activists in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

li ya-tung, a former train conductor and now a history major at nankai university, tientsin, used to be a member of the workers' theoretical study group of the tientsin railway station. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, he overcame many difficulties to study the historical experience in the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools and in class struggle at large and make it serve the present class struggle. he won favourable comments from his fellow workers.

another new student is wang ho who returned home to be a veterinary in the hsinchi commune of tinghsi county, kansu province, six years ago after finishing school. during the past six years, he visited all the 92 production teams under the commune and examined their animals one by one. by adopting effective measures of prevention, he brought the livestock's common and recurrent diseases under control. the number of livestock in the commune increased considerably in the last few years in spite of drought. when recommending him to attend university, the poor and lower-middle peasants listed many of his good deeds and contributions to local farming and animal husbandry.

more women are attending university and college this year. proportionately, kwangtung province enrolled eight per cent more new women students than last year. of the new students coming from tibet to attend college

elsewhere in the country, one-third are women. women constitute more than half of the 8,300 young farm workers chosen by the heilungkiang production and construction corps for higher education.

sun ting, a young woman from shanghai, has worked as a medical orderly since she went to heilungkiang in 1969. she has whole-heartedly served her workmates and peasants in nearby communes. during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, she and two of her workmates teamed up to refute lin piao's slander against educated young people going to the countryside. this added to the vigour of the movement. her workmates unanimously recommended her to study in the peking medical college.

large numbers of young people of national minorities have been enrolled in colleges in sinkiang, tibet, inner mongolia, ningsia, kwangsi and many provinces and municipalities. colleges in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region alone has enrolled more than 4,700 students from among the chuang, miao, yao, tung and seven other minority peoples.

one of them is su chi-yung, an educated youth of chuang nationality from a production brigade in tienyang county. when news of his admission reached the village, the poor and lower-middle peasants were overjoyed and gathered to give him a ceremonious send-off.

the secretary of the brigade party branch said with feeling: "before liberation our area had no primary school to its name. no one here could ever read or write. instead, we had to tie knots or carve signs on a piece of wood. today, we have our own school, and our first college student as well. we owe all this to the solicitous care chairman mao and the party central committee show us minority peoples."

among the newly-enrolled college students are also returned oversease chinese who enter the new socialist type of college with warm love for the motherland and a strong desire to help build it up.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

North China Province Develops Agriculture by People's Efforts

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 15, 1974)

the north china province of hopei, which traditionally could not produce enough food grain for its population, is now in the main self-sufficient in grain supply.

it is one of the three neighbouring provinces (the two others being shantung and honan) which have initially changed the situation in which grain had to be transported from the south to the north. the change is of great significance in china's agricultural development by self-reliance.

the 40 million people on the north china plain of hopei province have raised total grain output by an annual increase of 4.7 per cent over the past decade by tremendous efforts to control the haiho river and its tributaries which water three-fourths of the province's area. at the same time, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery have been expanded.

the province's harvest of summer crops this year was double that of 1965, despite a nine-month dry spell. compared with the peak year of 1973, output rose more than 20 per cent. all ten administrative regions reported increases.

a leading member of the provincial communist party committee said that their advances were due to the inexhaustible wisdom and strength of the masses. "the peasants educated in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought can surmount any difficulty when we rely on them," he said.

the peasants for generations had wanted to harness the river which flooded farmland during the high water seasons, washing away crops and bringing great misery to the people.

the provincial party committee led the peasants in putting up a great number of water conservancy projects right after liberation. this helped, but not enough. the worst flood in a hundred years struck in 1963. thanks to concerted efforts by the people, danger was kept to a minimum. "the unusually high water taught us a good lesson," the provincial communist party spokesman said. "an overall scheme was needed to change the backwardness of agriculture and this required mobilizing the people."

in november that year, the great leader chairman mao issued the call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control." this expressed the desire of the people who organized themselves into formidable work forces that converged on various construction sites along the river the following winter. with no more than picks, spades and pushcarts, they began to deepen the water course which is dry then.

one peasant builder named mu tsung-hsin moved 20 cubic metres of earth 100 metres in a single day, as much as six or seven truck-loads. his great determination flowed from the history of his family. one pre-liberation year, the rising haiho water deluged the crops and demolished all the houses in his and other villages. the landlord fired his father who was hired-hand and seized their tiny plot, no bigger than a tenth of a hectare. the family had to leave the village and went begging along the river. the father then became blind.

"before liberation, we working people toiled like beasts of burden and lived in misery. now we are emancipated and have become masters of the country," mu tsung-hsin said. "we will also master nature. future generations must not suffer and our country must grow stronger and contribute more to mankind. i wish i could move a whole mountain with one pushcart and dig a canal with one spade."

it was originally planned to complete the first stage in harnessing the river -- a project to remove the threat of waterlogging from the hsuanhui tributary -- in five spring-and-winter periods. but the builders finished it in one winter and spring. investment came to only 60 per cent of the estimate.

from 300,000 to half a million people in hopei province joined those from peking, tientsin and shantung province every year in building the key projects. millions of other peasants every winter and spring built smaller projects in their own counties, communes and production brigades.

the people of the hopei province have excavated and dredged more than 2,800 kilometres of major river channels and tributaries, built or strengthened more than 2,700 kilometres of main dykes as well as putting up a large number of reservoirs, bridges and culverts in the past decade. more than 2,500 million cubic metres of stone and earth were moved, equal to a one-metre-high dyke circling the earth more than sixty times.

floods and waterlogging are now basically under control and farming conditions have been improved. the area of farmland affected by salinity has dropped by 58 per cent. river water is now being used for irrigation, power generation and other purposes.

the heilungkiang(black dragon port) area in the eastern part of the province, embracing 47 counties and towns, was most seriously affected because most of the major waterways converge there. hundreds of thousands of people worked together in this area to excavate and dredge nine major river channels and more than 30 main tributaries. they created a 143-kilometre-long and 2.5-kilometre-wide river which serves as a new outlet to the sea near tientsin. these projects have freed more than one million hectares of cultivated land from waterlogging, and 2.3 million hectares of cultivated land from flood danger. a lot of alkaline land has been turned into high-yield plots. not only has this traditionally grain-short area become self-sufficient, but it began to supply tientsin with grain last year.

an overall plan for improving the whole river valley has been worked out. attention is being paid not only to flood prevention, but also to dealing with drought and other problems. large numbers of trees have been planted, big tracts of farmland have been deep-ploughed and improved, and 415,000 pump wells have been dug.

cadres of the provincial agricultural department and the counties, communes and production brigades work shoulder to shoulder with the masses and share weal and woe with them in transforming nature and developing agricultural production. they sum up the advanced experience of the masses and pool their wisdom in guiding the work.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Road Transport Makes Big Headway in Northwest China Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Oct. 16, 1974)

northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region on the loess highlands has built more than 3,000 kilometres of new motor roads and improved 500 kilometres of old roads since 1949, the year of liberation. the region now has a motor road network that links all cities and counties and 95 per cent of the people's communes.

the region had only 1,100 kilometres of roads of low quality by the time of liberation. the roads were often in bad disrepair. ox-carts and pack-animals were the only means of transport in the vast rural areas, particularly the mountain areas. in many cases, people had to carry goods on their backs.

the state has since liberation allocated large sums of money to help the region build roads. people's communes in all parts of the region have lent a hand. the liupan mountains, through which the chinese red army led by chairman mao passed during the long march, used to be crisscrossed by narrow trails. today, 95 per cent of the people's communes in this mountain region are linked by motor roads thanks to the concerted efforts of workers and commune members of hui and han nationalities.

practically all roads in the region were unpaved before liberation. now there are over 3,000 kilometres of metalled roads. many trunk highways are asphalt-surfaced.

there were very few bridges in the region before liberation. passengers and goods had to be ferried by junks across many of the rivers, including the yellow river that runs through the central part of the region. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, highway workers after liberation spent one year throwing a 590-metre-long bridge across the yellow river. in all, the autonomous region has built or reconstructed 330 bridges.

TIBET

Happy Life of Tibetan People Today

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 16, 1974)

the million emancipated serfs and slaves in the tibet autonomous region on china's southwestern frontiers are living a happy life today as workers, commune members or cadres.

now masters of the country, they enjoy the right of national equality in the big family of the socialist motherland. in old tibet they were constantly at death's door under the dark rule of serfdom. the three manorial lords (the former tibet local government, the monasteries and the nobility) headed by dalai, which accounted for less than five per cent of the total population, occupied all the land and the bulk of the livestock.

tibet now enjoys a thriving economy with the setting up of more than 200 factories and the rapid expansion of agriculture and animal husbandry. in contrast, there was no modern industry in the old days and farming and livestock raising were kept at an extremely low level.

"we owe our happy life today to the communist party and chairman mao," said ngawang dorje, party branch secretary of the lhasa shoe and hat factory.

ngawang dorje came from a blacksmith's family. in old tibet, blacksmiths were scorned as "black bones" and were relegated to the lowest political status. the "thirteen codes" issued by the former reactionary tibet local government stipulated that blacksmiths and butchers ranked among the lowest of men, whose lives were worth the cost of a mere straw rope.

"my parents each belonged to a manorial lord," said ngawang dorje. "if they wanted to live together, they had to pay extra poll taxes to the local government and the manorial lords. but they couldn't afford to pay the taxes or to perform the corvee duties instead. so the family was compelled to flee the village and roam from one place to another."

his family has become a new workers' family since the rebellion launched by the big serf-owners with dalai as the ringleader was put down and democratic reform carried out in 1959. his wife is now deputy director of the forging shop of the lhasa "july 1" farm machinery plant. excepting his youngest brother who is attending middle school, his two other brothers and two sisters are all workers known for their enthusiasm in production. some of them have joined the communist party or the communist youth league. his mother is a member of a residents committee, a grassroots level administrative organization, in lhasa.

the family now lives in a spacious two-storey house. "in the past, we never had enough to eat," ngawang dorje went on to say. "now we have plenty of meat, butter and vegetables. in those miserable old days, the only clothes we wore during the day were the same threadbare robes in which we slept at night. now we have warm, woollen clothes."

the shoe and hat factory led by him has expanded its production steadily. its average monthly output value in the first half of this year was seven times that of 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

ngawang dorje, who was elected a standing committee member of the lhasa municipal party committee in 1972, is now deputy director of the lhasa industrial bureau.

the tibetan workers in the factory, most of them being handicraftsmen, servants or beggars in the old society, have become the main force in production. they enjoy a varied life in their off hours, attending classes in

political, technical and general study, reading newspapers and books in the tibetan language, going to movies or engaging in cultural and sports activities.

the workers are also covered by labour insurance and provided with welfare amenities including old-age pension, free medical treatment and maternity care.

some 50,000 minority workers have been trained in tibet in the past 15 years. industry has grown fairly rapidly in lhasa, linchih and chamdo. small and medium-sized plants serving agriculture and animal husbandry have been built in nagchuka, loka and shigatse.

more and more tibetans have bank savings. total bank deposits registered in the rural and pastoral areas last year were almost ten times what they were in 1965. the figures for the first six months of this year were 50 per cent greater than those of the corresponding 1973 period.

in anto county, which was crawling with thousands of vagrants and beggars before liberation, the majority of the herdsmen now have deposit accounts. average bank savings per capita here in 1973 were eleven times that of 1965.

people's communes now cover more than 90 per cent of the townships in tibet.

"a slave in the old society, i toiled fifteen years for a manorial lord but got nothing in return for my hard work," said tseren namgyal, a member of the nachin people's commune. "after the democratic reform, we stepped onto the socialist road under the leadership of the party and chairman mao and now we are leading a happy life." last year his family of five received a share of 1,330 kilogrammes of grain and 650 yuan in cash.

tseren namgyal, who has lived for 43 years in the township of nachin, described the tremendous changes he witnessed in this place. before the democratic reform, the less than 500 people in this township, with nine out of every ten being serfs or slaves, suffered under the savage rule and exploitation by the 15 manors there. more than 100 people were forced to flee their homes or died of hunger. thirty others were flogged to death, or had their eyes gouged out or hands and feet chopped off.

the serfs and slaves of nachin took to collective farming after being emancipated in the democratic reform and later went on to form the people's commune. with soaring socialist enthusiasm, they have fought against nature and transformed the poor land, carved in numerous

small plots in the days of individual farming, into large tracts of fertile field.

the commune now has 27 machines for sowing, threshing and winnowing in addition to 38 horse carts and other vehicles. last year it reaped an average of three tons of grain per hectare, 3.5 times the figure for 1959. the total number of animals rose eight and a half fold. the commune members have moved into new houses furnished with electric lighting. most of them have surplus grain and bank deposits.

to speed up socialist construction in tibet and raise the local people's living standards, the state has given the region large amounts of funds and grain as subsidies. at the same time, it has raised the purchase prices of farm and animal products, lowered the sales prices of consumer goods and pursued a policy of light taxation. since 1960, the region's income from taxation has accounted only for 8.4 per cent of its total revenue. over 85 per cent of the industrial and commercial taxes come from state-owned enterprises. in rural and pastoral areas, the volume of taxes has remained unchanged though the output of farm and animal products has gone up. the purchase prices of farm, animal and native products have been revised upward by anything from 30 to 60 per cent while the sales prices of insecticides, chemical fertilizer, farm tools, kerosene and salt have been lowered by 30 to 75 per cent.

jeti, a member of the tibet autonomous regional party committee and secretary of the nagchuka administrative regional party committee, who was reduced to beggary in the old days, said: "we working people are now real masters of the country. we owe our happiness today to chairman mao, who has led us in smashing the dark rule of feudal serfdom and overthrowing the three manorial lords who brought us untold suffering."

about 20,000 tibetans now work at various leading posts in socialist new tibet. they account for more than half of the total number of cadres in the region. many of them, like jeti, come from poor peasants' or herdsmen's families.

ACUPUNCTURE

Young Chinese Physician Introduces Acupuncture on Scalp

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 15, 1974)

acupuncture on the scalp, a new treatment worked out by the 35-year-old physician chiao shun-fa and his colleagues in a north china county hospital, is being popularized throughout the country.

an analysis of 600 cases handled by the chishan county people's hospital in shansi province, where the young physician works, shows that needling certain points on the scalp is useful in treating paralysis caused by pathological changes of the brain. the new treatment was developed on the basis of general and auricular acupuncture.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hospital started a study of using acupuncture to treat paralysis caused by brain diseases.

in his study, chiao shun-fa struck the idea that needling points on the scalp might yield good results in treating paralysis caused by pathological changes of the brain since the scalp is near the brain.

he studied the theory of "ching lo" (meridians, see note) in traditional chinese medicine and the theory of neurophysiological anatomy in western medicine. encouraged by the hospital party organization and other medical workers, he tried out manipulations on himself, with the help of a mirror, in search of the appropriate acupuncture points.

in march 1971, the physician and his colleagues cured a patient suffering from paralysis of the right limbs caused by endarteritis of the brain blood vessel with the new treatment. this success urged them on. they proceeded to discover more acupuncture points on the scalp effective against brain diseases and work out efficient needling skills.

the hospital now has eleven doctors specializing in this treatment. they are of the opinion that the new treatment is still in its experimental stage and that many problems remain to be solved. they are summing up their experience and trying to apply the treatment to more diseases and conduct researches into the theory of the treatment.

note: in traditional chinese medicine, "meridians" mean pathways through which "blood" and "vital energy" circulate, thus linking up the acupuncture points of the body.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Canberra

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 16, 1974)

the chinese government delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, arrived here via sydney this morning.

the delegation will preside over the opening ceremony of the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china in sydney and pay a friendly visit to australia.

welcoming the delegation at the canberra airport were k.s. wriedt, australian minister for agriculture, representatives of the australia-china society, diplomatic envoys of some countries in australia and representatives of overseas chinese.

wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia, was also present.

at the sydney airport the delegation was welcomed by representatives of the australian government, e. bull, vice-chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), and mrs. d. parker, national secretary of the australia-china society.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Foreign Political Parties Leaders, Mass Organizations Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

leaders of political parties and mass organizations of some countries and regions have sent telegrams or letters to leaders of the communist party of china and the chinese government to express the warm greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

in a letter to chairman mao, edward heath, former prime minister of the united kingdom and leader of the british conservative party says: "i remember with the greatest pleasure my visit to china last may and especially my valuable discussions with you. i am confident that the years to come will see yet further development of the relations between our two peoples. the recent arrival of the splendid gift of the pair of giant pandas has served as a symbol for the british people of the new era of anglo-chinese friendship."

he adds: "i have every intention of grasping the opportunities offered to me in the future to play the fullest part in furthering the development of the european community a cause which i know you believe to be as important for the creation of a stable world order as i do."

heath has also sent a letter of greetings to premier chou en-lai.

other messages or letters of greetings included those from djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association; the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; holden roberto, president of the angolan national liberation front; pedro berges chapel, secretary of international relations of the socialist party of puerto rico; aiichiro fujiyama, president of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship and chairman of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the japan socialist party; yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of "komeito" (komei party); daisaku ikeda, chairman of "sokagakkai"; yoshihiro inayama, chairman of the japan-china economic association; saburo endo, chairman of the japanese veterans' association for japanese-chinese friendship; han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan; christer leopold, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association; the china america relations society and the new york u.s. china people's friendship association.

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets British Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with frederic m. bennett, vice-chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the parliamentary group of the conservative party of britain.

among those present on the occasion was hsieh li, a leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Denmark China Friendship Association Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 14, 1974)

the denmark-china friendship association has held celebrations in danish cities to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to reports from copenhagen.

more than 7,000 people took part in the celebrations.

the copenhagen branch of the association sponsored a "china week" from september 30 to october 5. an opening speech was made by flemming moerk, president of the association. chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang also spoke at the opening ceremony.

an exhibition and reports on china were organized and chinese films shown during the week.

a dinner party was given by the association on the evening of october 11. diplomats of the chinese embassy in denmark were present.

the branches of the association in arhus and northwestern jutland also held celebrations and screened chinese films on the occasion.

Danish Prime Minister Poul Hartling and Mrs. Hartling Due to Arrive on October 18 for Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1974)

poul hartling, ... prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, and mrs. hartling will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china beginning october 18, 1974, at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china on october first, extending warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the letter reads:

chairman mao tsetung

central committee of the communist party of china
most respected and honourable comrades:

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the chinese revolution, the central committee and all the members of the marxist-leninist communist party of france extend to you the most ardent and warmest greetings.

in the era of moribund capitalism and proletarian revolutions which has lasted for more than half a century, the chinese revolution has made the most decisive contribution to the world socialist revolution, the bright way of which was blazed open by the 1917 october revolution.

thanks to the correct leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the building of the chinese communist party -- the principal weapon of your revolution -- and socialist construction in your immense country have been victoriously realized. historically, the thought and action of your outstanding leader

were and remain to be closely linked with the broad masses of the chinese proletariat and people.

the great proletarian cultural revolution is the continuation and consolidation of the revolution won on october first, 1949. it has made it possible for the chinese people, under the leadership of their communist party headed by chairman mao, to repulse all the attacks launched by the reactionary class enemies and revisionists. the headquarters of the political swindlers such as liu shao-chi and lin piao were smashed, but the chinese people and communists know that class struggle has not terminated and that it is imperative to be always vigilant and to fight against any resurgence of feudal and bourgeois ideology. therefore, the current great movement to criticise the baneful, counter-revolutionary ideas of confucius is indispensable for the preservation, safeguarding and perpetuation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism.

as a third world country, socialist china is playing an international role of capital importance in the struggle against the double hegemony of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, which make up the first world.

resolutely refusing to seek to be a superpower, the socialist state of the people's republic of china adopts a remarkable and constant approach in her relations with other countries, an approach based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. that is why she has scored numerous successes, diplomatic and political, in her relations with other countries and in international institutions. these successes belong also to the revolutionary peoples of the whole world.

the marxist-leninist communist party of france unreservedly supports the initiatives taken internationally by the chinese communist party and the people's republic of china.

in this connection, it fully approves the efforts for an alliance between the second and third world countries in the fight against the hegemonism of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism. it considers that the main enemy of the countries, nations and peoples in europe is represented by the double hegemony of the two superpowers; it notes that the contradictions between the two superpowers are daily concentrating in europe and its adjacent seas; it notes that the antagonism between them prevails over an alliance and implies a grave war menace; finally it considers the expansionist aims of soviet social-imperialism to be the main danger in the old continent now.

therefore, the marxist-leninist communist party of france approves any act contributing to pushing france, still dominated by a capitalist administration, into opposing the hegemonic schemes and menaces of social-imperialism. but this does not hinder it at all from supporting the just class struggle against the reactionaries in france, whatever their face may be, that of the traditional reactionaries or that of an union of the mystifying and anti-workers' left, so as to lead the french proletariat and people towards proletarian revolution for the building of socialism. honour and glory to the 25th anniversary of the victory of the chinese revolution exclamation

long live the unity of thought and action of the chinese communist party and the marxist-leninist communist party of france exclamation

down with the double hegemonism of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism exclamation down with modern revisionism exclamation down with colonialism and neo-colonialism exclamation down with the reactionaries exclamation

long live marxism, leninism and mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live anti-imperialist democratic revolutions and socialist proletarian revolutions exclamation

long live world revolution exclamation

the central committee of the
marxist-leninist communist party of france

French Paper "l'Humanite Rouge" Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 14, 1974)

the french paper "l'humanite rouge", in an editorial carried recently in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, points out that it is very important for all the marxist-leninists to study the experience of the struggle between the two lines within the communist party of china.

it says: "the communist party of china, under the leadership of the great leader and revolutionary teacher mao tsetung, has correctly waged the struggle between the two lines within the party and greatly enriched the content of the marxist-leninist party."

after referring to the history of ten struggles between the two lines within the communist party of china, it says: "all marxist-leninists must study the process of the struggle between the two lines within marxist-leninist parties and the methods by which the marxist line wins victories in all fields".

the editorial says, "the history of the people's republic of china has inspired great confidence among the peoples of the world that revisionism is not inevitable, that it is possible to prevent the revisionists, i.e., the bourgeoisie from usurping power and that the great tragedy of the soviet union is not unavoidable. on the contrary, as long as a marxist-leninist party is good at ensuring its guiding line to be a correct line, the revisionists will be unable to achieve the smallest success."

"today," the editorial says, "the world is in a great upheaval. a revolutionary storm is approaching. while the new force is advancing, the old imperialist and revisionist world is collapsing everywhere and the two superpowers are running their heads against stone walls everywhere."

it points out that to lead the revolution to overcome all kinds of difficulties and win victory on a worldwide scale, "it is imperative to apply marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought and correctly wage the struggle against modern revisionism in all fields."

the editorial calls on the genuine proletarian revolutionaries in france to prepare themselves for the advent of the great victory of the revolution and to strengthen their militant unity with the chinese people and the chinese communist party.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Delegation of French Principal Region Newspapers Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning met and had a friendly talk with all members of the delegation of the french principal regional newspapers group led by jean-jacques kieiholz, president of the group.

present on the occasion were pan fei, leading member of the "people's daily", wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign affairs ministry, and staff members hou kuei-hsin and wang hua.

CHINA AND GREECE

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Greek Political Refugees Residing in Eastern Europe Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

the central organ of the marxist-leninist organization of greek political refugees residing in eastern europe sent a letter on september 28 to the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says, "for 25 years, the great chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party and its central committee headed by the outstanding marxist-leninist chairman mao tsetung, have been triumphantly building socialism. they have transformed a backward, semi-feudal and semi-colonial country into a prosperous, free and independent state which enjoys high international prestige among the people throughout the world."

it continues, "in your country with 800 million industrious, wise and brave people, the conspiratorial and disruptive activities of imperialism, social-imperialism and international reaction have been frustrated in the past quarter of a century and the victorious banner of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought has been fluttering."

"armed with the precious experience of the great cultural revolution, the great chinese people have vigilantly and uncompromisingly defended the purity of marxism-leninism and the dictatorship of the proletariat. the people's republic of china and albania have become strong bulwarks in smashing the schemes of imperialism and revisionism. they are examples for all marxist-leninist movements in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism as well as examples for the people of the world in their struggle for national freedom and independence," the letter stresses.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana President Visits Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 14, 1974)

guyana president and madame arthur chung visited the chinese economic and trade exhibition this morning in the company of chinese charge d'affaires ad interim hsu chia-san, head of the exhibition delegation pei tse-sheng and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here ma ching-tsan. guests and hosts had a warm and friendly conversation after the visit.

the exhibition, which opened on october 5, closed here this evening. it has attracted some 150,000 visitors, including many from regions outside the capital. chinese residents in guyana, trinidad and tobago, and surinam also visited the exhibition.

chinese films of the dance dramas "the white-haired girl" and "the red detachment of women", as well as "a brilliant spectacle" and other documentaries were shown during the exhibition to the warm praise of the audience.

CHINA AND HONDURAS

Honduras CP (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

the political commission of the central committee of the honduras communist party (marxist-leninist) sent a letter to the central committee of the chinese communist party on october 1, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter points out that the founding of the people's republic of china is a historic event of great, world significance "because it signifies the liberation of a people making up one-fourth of the world population, a people subjected to centuries of the most barbarous form of oppression and exploitation by the imperialist powers, and because it has demonstrated to other peoples the road to achieve a democratic and independent new social order and freedom for the broadest masses of the people".

"the chinese revolution, the most complete and profoundest revolution ever taken place in mankind,

is an example of creative initiative of the masses, and an example of adherence to principles, correct marxist-leninist leadership and proletarian internationalism," the letter declares.

it states, "in the 25 years since taking over power, the chinese revolution, under the correct leadership of the communist party and comrade mao tsetung, has been apt to surmount all obstacles in its way; it has transformed the backward, semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china into a democratic and socialist new china with powerful agriculture, fast developing industry, constantly growing technology, high socialist culture and the broadest welfare for the chinese people.

"the chinese revolution, which takes the vanguard position in the fight against imperialism and modern revisionism, has also been apt to defeat the internal revisionist attempt to restore capitalism in china. through the great proletarian cultural revolution, a profound political revolution in all spheres of the super-structure in the socialist society, the chinese communists and people have solved the important problem of how to continue developing the revolution under socialism. in this way they have frustrated the attempts of the old exploiting classes to re-establish their reactionary rule, strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, developed in depth the socialist cause and led the revolution to a higher stage."

"with revolutionary enthusiasm, the honduras communist party (m-l) salutes all the achievements of the chinese revolution, and wish the chinese communists, government and people new and great victories in the building of socialism, in the strengthening of the party and state of the proletariat, and in the struggle for the defeat of modern revisionism, imperialism and all enemies of the people," the letter concludes.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese National Day Marked in Italian Province

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 14, 1974)

celebrations were held in florence last saturday to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

they were jointly sponsored by the provincial government of florence and the florence branch of

the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china. italians eagerly took part in the activities.

provincial governor luigi tassinari, secretary general of the association giorgio zucchetti and professor piero corradini of the oriental institute of naples were among those who spoke at a meeting held on the occasion. some other italian friends gave impressions of their visits to china.

a pictorial exhibition was jointly sponsored to acquaint the italian people with the progress of socialist revolution and socialist construction in china. chinese films were shown.

wang chuan-pin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in italy, was invited to the celebrations.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Architectural Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1974)

vice-president of the china-japan friendship association wang yun-sheng this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the japanese architectural friendship delegation with matabee maeda as its leader and soichi shibue as secretary-general.

present were ho kuang-chien, acting president of the architectural society of china, and li fu-teh, council member of the china-japan friendship association.

Central Philharmonic Society of China Gives Premiere in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 15, 1974)

the group of the central philharmonic society of china now visiting japan gave its premiere here last evening to the warm welcome of an audience of 3,400.

among those present at the concert were kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and kichiro ono, president of the japan broadcasting corporation (nhk).

present also were japanese minister of international trade and industry yasuhiro nakasone, minister of posts and telecommunications ken harada, director general of the cultural affairs agency kenji adachi, governor of tokyo ryokichi minobe, mayor of nara chiyuozaburo kagita, and other prominent personages including aiichiro fujiyama, zentaro kosaka, seiichi tagawa, ekizo akatsu, ikuma dan, masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama, haruko sugimura and chojuro kawarazaki.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries to japan and han dok su, chairman of the central standing committee of the general association of korean residents in japan, were present.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents also attended.

the programme included the piano concerto "the yellow river", the symphonic music suite "the white-haired girl", other chinese revolutionary music items and traditional and folk music pieces as well as japanese folk songs.

the performances were warmly applauded by the audience.

after the playing of the piano concerto "the yellow river" and the symphonic music suite "the white-haired girl", japanese girls presented bouquets to pianist yin cheng-chung and conductor li teh-lun amidst prolonged applause to congratulate them on their success.

during the interval, japanese minister of international trade and industry yasuhiro nakasone received lin li-yun, head, and other leaders of the group.

yesterday morning, lin li-yun, head, and kang hsin-pin, deputy head, and some members, of the group called at the general association of korean residents in japan and were warmly received by chairman han dok su and others.

lin li-yun and some members of the group also called at the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

Japanese Diet Leaders Receives Chinese Guests

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 15, 1974)

maeo, speaker of the japanese house of representatives, and kenzo kono, president of the japanese house of councillors, today on separate occasions received lin li-yun, head, kang hsin-pin, deputy head, and some other members of the visiting group of the central philharmonic society of china.

maeo and kono had friendly conversations with lin li-yun during the meeting.

lin li-yun and others of the group today also called on kanji adachi, director general of the agency for cultural affairs of the japanese ministry of education.

Chinese Radio and Television Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 15, 1974)

the radio and television delegation of the people's republic of china with li che-fu as head and lu ke-chin as deputy head left here for home today after attending the 11th plenary session of the asian broadcasting union.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by responsible members of the japan broadcasting corporation and the nippon educational television, an official of the chinese embassy in japan and a responsible member of the china news agency which is run by chinese residents in japan.

Chinese Junior Wushu Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 15, 1974)

the chinese junior wushu (traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship) delegation led by wei ming left here for home today on board a caac airliner after concluding its friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of various friendly organizations, including

the japan-china cultural exchange association, masao shimizu and hajime miyoshi as well as japanese friends from niigata, kanazawa and saitama prefectures and representatives of japanese youth and children.

also present were officials of the chinese embassy here and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents and others.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu gave a reception for the visiting chinese delegation yesterday.

the delegation arrived here on september 16 at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association. during its visit here the delegation gave 34 public performances in coordination with the holding of the chinese exhibition here, in addition to 9 shows given while visiting in the cities of fujisawa, kanazawa, niigata, matsumoto, maebashi. a total of over 60,000 people watched their performances.

Japanese Prominent Figures Demand Early Signing of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 15, 1974)

prominent figures of various circles in japan issued a joint appeal today, demanding that the japanese government sign a sino-japanese peace and friendship treaty at an early date and calling on the people of all strata to launch a nation-wide campaign for this.

the appeal was signed by 20 noted personages of various circles, including the chairmen of the japanese socialist party, the komei party and the democratic socialist party as well as the chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan and the chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

the appeal says, "the realization of peaceful and friendly relations between japan and china from generation to generation is the aspiration of the whole nation, and now is the time for the conclusion of a sino-japanese peace and friendship treaty, which has been decided on by the japan-china joint statement."

the appeal says, "there would be no obstacle in the way of signing a japan-china peace and friendship treaty so long as the principles of the japan-china joint statement are acted on. we are convinced that it is of great significance for peace in asia and the world when a peace and friendship treaty expounds,

as the japan-china joint statement does, that the governments of the two countries take the five principles of peaceful co-existence as the guiding principles and neither pursues hegemony in asia and both oppose to actions in pursuit of hegemony."

the appeal expresses the hope that the japanese people of all walks of life will "march together for japan-china friendship".

Friendship Delegation of Japanese Architectural Circles Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

the friendship delegation of japanese architectural circles with matabee maeda as its leader and soichi shibue as its secretary-general left peking by air today for a visit to sian, nanking and shanghai.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ho kuang-chien, acting president of the architectural society of china, and the society's vice-president tai nien-tzu and permanent council member, li yun-chieh.

hiroaki kitamura, liaison member in peking of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan, was present.

the delegation arrived in china on october 11 for a visit at the invitation of the architectural society of china.

lai chi-fa, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission, met and feted all members of the delegation in peking.

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met all members of the delegation.

the delegation gave a reciprocal banquet before leaving peking.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

a 6-member delegations of posts and telecommunications from laos led by khampheng boupha, minister of posts and telecommunications of the provisional national union government of laos, arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications.

it was greeted at the airport by chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, and liu cheng-ching, a leading member of a department concerned.

on hand also were phagna lien pravongviengkham, lao ambassador to china, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

Chinese Minister Chung Fu-hsiang Gives Banquet in Honor of Lao Posts and Telecommunications Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of posts and telecommunications from laos led by khampheng boupha, minister of posts and telecommunications.

lao ambassador to china phagna lien pravongviengkham was present.

present also were li yu-kuei, chinese vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and leading members of departments concerned, including liu cheng-ching, peng hung-chih, liang feng, li lin-chuan, lo shu-chen and liu yuan.

minister chung fu-hsiang and delegation leader khampheng boupha proposed toasts at the banquet alive with an atmosphere of friendship. they hoped that the traditional friendship between the people of china and laos and friendly relations and cooperation of

the posts and telecommunications between the two countries would grow daily.

chung fu-hsiang and khampheng boupha held talks this morning.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Newly Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Mongolian People's Republic Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

chang wei-lieh, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the mongolian people's republic, left peking today for his post in ulan bator.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

the secretariat of the league of dutch marxist-leninists sent a letter on september 28 to the central committee of the communist party of china, whole-heartedly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says, "we celebrate this festival together with the chinese communist party." "we are fraternally united with the chinese people," it adds.

the letter states that "we support your struggle against the two superpowers" and that "the international struggle for socialism and communism is sure to triumph exclamation"

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

einar magnussen, norwegian minister of trade and shipping, and his party arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

he was greeted at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, liu jo-ming, chang hsing-chiao and chiu shih-chien, as well as chen wen-tung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in norway.

on hand also were norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and counsellor willy johan fredriksen and commercial counsellor arne normann of the norwegian embassy in peking.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome einar magnussen, norwegian minister of trade and shipping, and his party.

norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and embassy officials attended the banquet.

present were yu mei, chinese vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, wang pao-shan, chang yi-chun, liu jo-ming, li hsi-fu and sun so-chang, as well as chen wen-tung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in norway.

at the banquet permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, minister li chiang and minister einar magnussen proposed toasts. they hoped that the friendship between the peoples of china and norway and the relations of trade and shipping between the two countries would be constantly developed.

this morning, li chiang held talks with einar magnussen. chinese minister of communications yang chieh met the norwegian minister in the afternoon.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister and Friendship Association President Meet and Fete Visiting Group of Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this afternoon met and feted the visiting group of the popular front for liberation of palestine led by taysir quba, member of the political bureau of the front. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yang chi, wang pu-ching and chao chun-cheng.

prior to this, ho ying and chai tse-min held talks with taysir quba and malloh.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President and Madame Marcos Attend Ceremony Marking the First Chinese Oil Shipment

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

a dockside ceremony marking the arrival in the philippines of the first shipment of chinese crude oil was attended by president marcos and his wife madame imelda marcos yesterday, according to a manila report.

the arrival of the chinese oil symbolized china's "stated policy of cooperation and friendship" with the philippines, president marcos said. "it is to the highest interest of the country to proceed towards the normalization of relations with china", he added.

the arrival of the chinese oil shipment was a "momentous occasion", madame imelda marcos said, and symbolized the "profound change" in the course of relations between the philippines and china.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

the trade delegation from the republic of rwanda led by rwandan ambassador to china justin temahagali wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 4. chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh met the delegation and had a friendly conversation with it.

the rwandan trade delegation had business discussions with chinese import and export corporations concerned in peking, tientsin and shanghai. it also visited industrial and agricultural establishments and scenic spots and places of historical interest in these places.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

The More It Tries to Conceal, the More It Is Exposed--On Soviet Revisionists' Pretexts to Justify Their Expansion in the Indian Ocean

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

of late, representatives of sri lanka, kuwait and malaysia in their speeches at the current u.n. general assembly once again firmly demanded the implementation of the u.n. declaration adopted several years ago proclaiming the indian ocean a peace zone and strongly opposed the superpowers' contention in that ocean. this clarion just call from the nations in the indian ocean area has in the past few years won support from fair-minded world public opinion, particularly from the third world nations. however, what merits attention is that the soviet revisionist leading clique has all along tried to find and fabricate all kinds of absurd excuses for the soviet navy's stay in the indian ocean in an attempt to cover up its ambition to seek hegemony in the area.

the expansionist ambition of soviet revisionist social imperialism in the area of the indian ocean has long been an open secret. at the end of the 60s

the soviet navy began to intrude into the indian ocean to engage in fierce scramble for hegemony with the other superpower. from 1969 to early 1971 commander-in-chief of the soviet navy s.g. gorshkov and others had time and again openly clamoured that "the soviet fleet's proud cruising in the atlantic, pacific and indian oceans" was dictated by "the need of soviet security interests" and for "reliable defence" of the soviet "interests" in these "areas". why should the soviet revisionists come thousands of miles to the indian ocean to "defend" soviet "interest" there? this was nothing but typical imperialist gangster logic exclamation

in january, 1971, prime minister of sri lanka mrs. bandaranaike, while opposing the increasing soviet and american naval presence in the indian ocean and the "militarization" of this ocean, called for the establishment of "a peace zone in the indian ocean". this stand immediately won support from the third world nations, first of all many countries along the coast of the indian ocean. since then the soviet revisionists have had to drop their theory of "defence of soviet interests" for the time being and rack their brains for some other pretexts.

speaking of the military confrontation between the soviet union and the u.s. in the indian ocean at a meeting of moscow voters in june 1971, soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev dished up the so-called "principle of equal security" to defend the soviet fleet's hanging on in the indian ocean. in april 1972, this selfsame s.g. gorshkov who had raised a hue and cry about the "need of soviet security interests" three years ago changed his tune at a press conference in india, declaring that the presence of the soviet ships in the indian ocean area was "mainly for oceanographic research and survey." in may this year at the eve of the third u.n. sea law conference, tass published one commentary after another asserting that "the indian ocean is a natural way over which our ships can travel the year round between our western and eastern ports" and using the "principle of the freedom of navigation" to defend the soviet revisionists' contention for hegemony in the indian ocean.

but, these "reasons" advanced by the soviet revisionists were exposed one by one as none of them is tenable. representatives from many third world countries explicitly pointed out at the third u.n. sea law conference that the imperialists' "oceanographic scientific research" only served as a cloak for them to carry out maritime espionage activities and plunder other people's resources whereas the so-called "principle of the freedom of navigation" merely provided a pretext for covering up their military expansion on the sea.

as old pretexts have gone bankrupt, the soviet revisionists have come out with new ones. singapore papers reported not long ago that soviet ambassador to malaysia vladimir bendryshev said in an interview with the malaysian paper "sunday mail" on august 10 that the presence of the soviet naval vessels "in the indian ocean posed no threat to anybody. if they are not engaged in a training cruise (here), they are finding cosmic instruments. these activities are in conformity with international law" and so on and so forth.

it is fully justified and entirely logical for the countries in the indian ocean area to call for the withdrawal of superpowers' military vessels from the indian ocean. however, the soviet revisionists arbitrarily claimed that the permanent stationing of soviet military vessels in the indian ocean and their threat to the security of other countries were absolutely harmless and "in conformity with international law." this is indeed brazen sophistry and sheer hypocrisy exclamation

the soviet revisionists have bragged that the soviet union "is a great maritime nation" whose coastline is almost treble that of the u.s. and is about 16 times that of france." soviet warships might do well in carrying out "training" in soviet offshore waters. what justification has the soviet union to station a permanent fleet in the indian ocean and carry out a "training" cruise there all the year round?

as to the so-called "looking for cosmic instruments," this is a more absurb argument. it is known to all that in recent years, the soviet revisionists have carried out two biggest concentration of naval forces in the indian ocean. one was during the 1971 indian-pakistan war when the number of warships of the soviet indian ocean division suddenly increased to 27. at the same time, the soviet revisionists dispatched several more naval vessels to enter the bay of bengal through the straits of malacca. another time was right after the outbreak of the october middle-east war when the soviet revisionists increased the number of naval vessels of their indian ocean division to more than 30. why did the soviet union suddenly mass large number of naval vessels in the indian ocean during the two wars, not earlier or later? was it because during these periods soviet "cosmic instruments" in the indian ocean had suddenly increased? during the indian-pakistan war, soviet warships steamed into the bay of bengal to lend support to the indian expansionists in their efforts to dismember pakistan. was this not a threat to others but merely an attempt to "look for cosmic instruments"?

obviously, the putting forward of these absurd "reasons" could in no way help the soviet revisionists, but.

could only further lay bare the panic of the moscow new tsars who have a guilty conscience.

in the 18th century, the famous russian writer krylov had written a fable named "tryshka's caftan", ridiculing those russian nobles and gentry who repeatedly tried to cover up their disgraceful performances. the fable says that tryshka's caftan was worn out at the elbow. so he cut off one fourth of his sleeve to mend the hole. although the caftan's holes on the elbow disappeared, one fourth of his arm was bared. this gave rise to a burst of derisive laughter. then tryshka, thinking himself smart, cut off his caftan's skirt to mend the sleeve. the result was even worse as his shirt was revealed.

in recent years, brezhnev and his like have done just such stupid things. they tried to cover up their disgraceful performances in the indian ocean with all sorts of "reasons". the more they try to conceal, the more they are exposed. just as the fool in krylov's fable, they are also wearing "tryshka's caftan".

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Agricultural Study Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 16, 1974)

the seven-member sri lanka agricultural study delegation led by director of the land reform commission of the republic of sri lanka miss chandrika bandaranaike, the second daughter of prime minister mrs. bandaranaike, wound up a study tour of southern china and left kwangchow for home today.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Journal "October" Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 14, 1974)

"octobre", organ of the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist), carried an article in its latest issue marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article notes that the chinese people have frustrated all the schemes of the internal enemies to restore capitalism and of the external enemies to bring china to its knees.

"standing on the side of the people of the world who are growing ever stronger, china is fighting against the hegemonic aims of the superpowers and for the rights of the peoples to self-determination and independence. it mercilessly denounces the russian social-imperialists who have betrayed marxism-leninism and who, socialists in words but fascists in deeds, ruthlessly oppress their own and other peoples," the article states.

"true to the principles of proletarian internationalism, socialist china supports all the fraternal parties which remain faithful to marxism-leninism. it supports, politically and materially, the people of the world struggling for liberation."

"for our party," the article says in conclusion, the chinese people's resolute defence of marxism-leninism, in particular the great mao tsetung thought, "is a powerful appeal to the struggle against exploitation and oppression, and for the building of socialism in our country."

Swiss Postal Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

a four-member swiss postal delegation led by heinz gubler, director of the postal services of the directorate-general of posts and telecommunications of switzerland, flew in here last night on a friendly visit to china as guests of the directorate-general of posts of the ministry of posts and telecommunications of china.

it was greeted at the airport by sung hsing-min, acting director-general of posts of the ministry of posts and telecommunications, and swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural.

CHINA AND UN

UN Fourth Committee Concludes General Debate on Territories under Portuguese Domination

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 15, 1974)

the fourth (the trust and non self-governing territories) committee of the u.n. general assembly held its general debate on territories under portuguese domination from october 1 to 14. representatives of many third world countries acclaimed the great victories of the people of guinea-bissau and mozambique, and urged to speed up the process of decolonization in all the remaining territories under portuguese domination. they stressed the need for vigilance and perseverance in struggle through to the end in order to achieve complete national independence and liberation in the african continent.

in his speech, u.n. under-secretary-general tang ming-chao congratulated the republic of guinea-bissau on its independence and the mozambique liberation front on the great victories it won in struggle. it must not be forgotten that the process of decolonization in angola, cape verde, sao tome, principe and timor has yet to be completed, he emphasized. there still seems to be forces resisting the process of decolonization in angola and impeding the realization of the principle of independence for the territory, he pointed out.

william eteki mboumoua, administrative secretary-general of the organization of african unity, stated that the liberation of mozambique will create conditions in south africa, namibia and rhodesia for the liberation of these territories. he said he is convinced that the south african freedom-fighters will triumph.

representatives of african liberation movements also spoke at the committee. they included the representatives of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo), the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde (paigc), the national liberation front of angola (fnla), the people's liberation movement of angola (mpla) and the liberation movement of sao tome and principe (mlstp). referring to the independence and liberation of angola, cape verde, sao tome and principe from the colonialist rule of portugal, the representatives stressed the need to allow the people in these territories to decide their own affairs, and warned against the schemings and disruptive activities of the colonialists and neo-colonialists.

the representative of libya said that to struggle for independence with arms in hand is the right path

for independence from colonization. the representative of zambia pointed out that independence is not a paper transfer of power but a complete handover of all political and economic powers, with no traces of neo-colonialism left.

the representatives of ivory coast and many other third world countries noted that the recent criminal actions of the settlers demonstrated the need for vigilance. the representatives of haiti and dahomey said the latest developments showed that the reactionary forces in portugal and its territories are not willing to accept defeat. the representatives of egypt, tanzania, morocco, uganda, algeria and nigeria called for high vigilance and redoubled efforts to thwart the plans of the last forces of colonialism.

albanian representative ajet simitxhiu warned during the debate that the neo-colonialists will endeavour to prevent total decolonization of portuguese territories. he stressed the need for vigilance, noting that both the imperialist powers and the racist regimes of rhodesia and south africa have strong links with the reactionary forces in portuguese territories, in particular angola.

he declared that the african peoples are fully capable of dealing with their own affairs.. albania is convinced that the peoples of angola, cape verde and sao tome and principe will win their independence.

chinese representative chi tsung-hua said, "at present, the struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies presents an excellent situation. but the task of fighting for genuine and complete independence remains most arduous and complex. it is a manifestation of the general trend that portugal has to recognize the right to independence of the people in the portuguese colonies. nevertheless, one has to wait and see whether portugal will thoroughly carry out its promises and whether the concluded agreements will truly be implemented."

"the colonialist forces are still stirring up troubles," she said. "high vigilance must be maintained against this."

she noted that the other colonialists in southern africa and the enemies of various descriptions of the african people will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. she drew attention to the south african racist regime's recent "military exercises" and large-scale arrests. "the reactionary smith regime of rhodesia is waiting for an opportunity to take rampant actions," she declared.

"to protect its enormous economic interests in africa, one superpower will never lightly give up its policy of supporting the colonialist forces. the other superpower, which flaunts the banner of 'supporting the national liberation struggle in africa' and styles itself a 'natural ally' of the liberation movements, is being very active in its attempt to create division within the liberation movements and divert the orientation of struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies. it is this superpower which has been spreading the idea that 'no excessive demands should be raised with portugal', vainly attempting to put the struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies under its control," chi tsung-hua stated.

she reaffirmed the chinese stand that the chinese government and people support the just struggle of the republic of guinea-bissau and the struggle of the people in mozambique, angola and other territories for independence and national liberation.

CHINA AND US

Liu Hsiang-ping, Hsieh Ching-yi Meet Widow of Prominent Black American Scholar Dr. Dubois

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

liu hsiang-ping, chinese minister of public health, and hsieh ching-yi, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with american writer shirley graham, widow of the prominent black american scholar dr. w.e.b. dubois, and her relatives mr. and mrs. lorenz graham and friend mr. bernard jaffe.

among those present on the occasion were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hu hung-fan, shan ta-chi and tzu chung-yun.

Representatives of American Importers Association Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

simon katz, representative of the american importers association and president of the association, and two others left here for home by plane yesterday.

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and feted the american guests while they were in peking. simon katz and others made contacts with the china council for the promotion of international trade and china national import and export corporations and had an exchange of views with them. they also visited factories, a rural people's commune, scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking.

the american guests arrived in peking on october 6 for a visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Congress Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

the congress delegation from the republic of venezuela led by gonzalo barrios, president of the congress, left here for shanghai by air this morning in the company of wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished venezuelan guests were seen off at the airport by vice-chairman ngapo ngawang jigme and members chi fang, hu tzu-ang and hu yu-chih of the n.p.c. standing committee, as well as leading members of other organizations concerned lin ping, liu hua and sun ya-ming.

the venezuelan delegation visited the peking general petro-chemical works yesterday afternoon in the company of wu hsin-yu.

Venezuelan Congress Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1974)

gonzalo barrios, president of the congress of venezuela, and the congress delegation from the republic of venezuela he is leading arrived in shanghai by air this morning for a friendly visit. wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, is accompanying the delegation on its visit.

the distinguished venezuelan guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman, and chang mei-hua, member of the standing committee, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; shih ju-chang and chu kung-chien, deputies to the n.p.c.; and leading members of departments concerned.

feng kuo-chu gave a banquet at noon today in honour of the visitors. it was filled with an atmosphere of friendship. in his toast, feng kuo-chu said: "the venezuelan people are a courageous people who cherish independence and freedom and have a glorious revolutionary tradition. the venezuelan people are engaged in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for defending state sovereignty and sea rights, safeguarding the country's oil resources and developing the national economy. the people of shanghai, like the rest of the chinese people, greatly admire all this and resolutely support the just struggle of the venezuelan people."

in reply, gonzalo barrios said: "we have come to china with friendly sentiments. we admire the great revolutionary cause of this country under the leadership of chairman mao. what we have seen in your country exceeds our expectation. we have seen a great people, who are united and happy, striving for a bright future for their own country as well as for other countries being exploited by the big powers. they were exploited by imperialism in the past and now show concern for the bitter experiences of other countries."

he said: "the current visit to china by our delegation will enhance the friendship between the people of venezuela and china."

this afternoon, the distinguished guests visited the shanghai municipal children's palace where they saw children taking part in extra-curricular activities in literature and art, sports, science and technology. the guests were entertained to a programme of songs and dances given by children there.

in the evening, the guests attended a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "children of the grassland".

Venezuelan Congress Delegation Concludes Visit to China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 16, 1974)

gonzalo barrios, president of the congress of the republic of venezuela, and the congress delegation he is leading concluded their friendly visit to china and left here by plane this afternoon.

the distinguished venezuelan guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-chairman feng kuo-chu and standing committee member chang mei-hua of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; deputies to the national people's congress shih ju-chang and chu kung-chien; and leading members of departments concerned tang kuang-hsuan and li fu-hsun.

wu hsin-yu, member of the n.p.c. standing committee who accompanied the distinguished guests on their visit to shanghai, was also present.

this morning, the guests visited the shanghai machine tools plant where they were shown round the precision grinder workshop and a workers' university run by the plant.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Delegation of Federal Diet of Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning met and had a friendly talk with all members of the delegation of the federal diet of the federal republic of germany led by richard jaeger, vice-president of the federal diet.

rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, was present on the occasion.

also present were pei shih-chang, member, and lien kuan, deputy secretary-general, of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including hsu wei-chin, lu jo-yi, hsu yu-chun and wu chih-an.

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Sees Modern Revolutionary Dance Drama in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

the delegation of the federal diet of the federal republic of germany led by richard jaeger, vice-president of the federal diet, this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women" given by the china dance drama troupe, in the company of ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

attending the performance were also ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china rolf friedemann pauls and his wife.

among those accompanying the guests to see the performance were lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, and lu jo-yi, leading member of a department concerned.

this afternoon, the delegation visited the palace museum and an exhibition of the historical relics excavated during the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the company of hu yu-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee.

FRG Ambassador to China and His Wife Give Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, and his wife gave a reception in the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the delegation of the federal diet of the federal republic of germany led by richard jaeger, vice-president of the federal diet.

among the guests at the reception were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and members of the n.p.c. standing committee pei shih-chang, lo shu-chang, hu yu-chih and tung ti-chou, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee lien kuan, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsu wei-chin, liu hua and lu jo-yi.

rolf friedemann pauls, pei shih-chang and richard jaeger proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and the federal republic of germany.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

PDRY Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Yemeni Health Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

ahmed aidroos fadaq, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen in peking, and his wife gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the p.d.r.y. health delegation led by abdul aziz aldal, minister of health.

among the guests were chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping and vice-minister huang shu-tse; li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned and medical workers, including lin chiao-chih, hsueh kung-cho, cheng yuan-hsing, kao chien-chung, yang chun, lu chih-chun, ma hai-teh, chu chao and wang min.

present were mrs. alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, wife of the p.d.r.y. ambassador to china, and embassy officials.

minister abdul aziz aldal and minister liu hsiang-ping spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests talked cordially, wishing that the friendship and unity of the people and medical workers of yemen and china would be constantly consolidated and developed.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Hua Kuo-feng Meets Yugoslav Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

comrade hua kuo-feng this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the yugoslav sports delegation led by hakija pozderac, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation kasim husovic, misko juras, jan pincir and ismail bajrami.

present were milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china, and his wife.

also present were chuang tse-tung and yu pu-hsueh, leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including liu chin-lin, kuo lei, chin shu, tsai yi-min, wang chia-tung and yang chih-tan.

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16,1974)

the yugoslav sports delegation led by hakija pozderac, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation, left here by air this morning to visit hangchow.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited stadia, scenic spots and places of historical interest. the visiting yugoslav sports delegation had discussions with leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission on strengthening sports exchanges and friendly cooperation between the two countries.

yesterday evening, yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic gave a banquet for the yugoslav sports delegation on the occasion of its visit to china.

among the guests were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission chuang tse-tung and yu pu-hsueh and leading members of departments concerned liu chin-lin and kuo lei.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Delegation of Society of Oncology of Chinese Medical Association Leaves for International Cancer Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1974)

an 11-member delegation of the society of oncology of the chinese medical association led by li ping, president of the cancer institute of the chinese academy of medical science, left peking by air yesterday for the 11th international cancer congress in italy.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 6, 1974 No. 5727

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Brilliant Ideas, a Great Victory

- a study of "The Concept of Operations for the Tientsin-Peiping Campaign"

by

Hung Ch'eng (洪 城)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 9, 1974)

The Peiping-Tientsin Campaign which began in the early part of December 1948 was the greatest of the three decisive campaigns in the Chinese people's Liberation War. After two months of bloody battle, our Northeast Field Army and North China Field Army, a million strong personally organized and commanded by the great leader Chairman Mao, annihilated and reorganized 520,000 Kuomintang troops, captured such important cities as Hsinpaoan, T'angshan, Changchiak'ou and Tientsin, peacefully liberated Peiping as well as vast areas in North China, and won a great victory historic importance in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. Today, in the struggle to deepen the criticism of the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao by the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country, by looking back upon the mighty victory of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign and studying once again this brilliant document "The Concept of Operations for the Tientsin-Peiping Campaign," we can see more clearly that the victory of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign is a victory won by Chairman Mao through the use of Marxist materialism and dialectics to direct the war and a victory of Chairman Mao's military line over Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

Marxist materialism and dialectics represent the scientific world outlook and methodology of the proletariat, are the guides for the proletariat to understand and transform the world and are powerful ideological

weapons for directing the war. Only by employing the universal concept and methodology of materialist dialectics to direct the war could we grasp the law of warfare, lay down a correct concept of operations and win victory in battle. The concept of operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign is a brilliant example in the application of Marxist materialism and dialectics by Chairman Mao for directing the war.

Materialistically and Dialectically Analyze the Situation and Correctly Lay Down a Concept of Operations

The concept of operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign was laid down by Chairman Mao who used materialist dialectics to make a scientific analysis of the situation in the whole country and the military situation of the enemy and ourselves in North China at that time. On the eve of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign had already been victoriously concluded. Our Northeast Field Army had completely destroyed the 470,000 troops of the Wei Li-huang group defending the Northeast. The Huai-Hai Campaign was progressing smoothly, and over 550,000 Kuomintang troops of the Liu Chih group in East China were in the process of being annihilated. In the other theaters of war throughout the country, our army was in the course of destroying on a large scale the effective strength of the army. At that time, the Kuomintang troops had already been reduced from the 4,300,000 men they had when they launched the nationwide civil war in July 1946 to about only 2,900,000 men, whereas our army had increased from the 1,200,000 men in June, 1946 to 3,000,000 men. "The balance of forces between the two sides in the war has undergone a fundamental change. The People's Liberation Army, long superior in quality, has now become superior in number as well." This important change in the military brought China's revolutionary war to the final crucial stage of winning nationwide victory, and ushered in "a new turning point." Chairman Mao scientifically estimated that beginning from November 1948, we could fundamentally topple the Kuomintang reactionary government in about another year's time. Under such a favorable condition, the waging of a strategic battle of decision against the Kuomintang army was not only required to determine which of the two armies would emerge as the victor, but also essential for bringing about the strategic target of overthrowing the Chiang Kai-shek dynasty and liberating the whole of China at an earlier date.

At that time, the time and condition were ripe for fighting a strategic battle of decision against the Kuomintang in the North China theater of war. Under the situation that was favorable to us but unfavorable to the enemy throughout the country, the 600,000 Kuomintang troops entrenched in North China were like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string and had fallen completely into an isolated and passive situation.

Strategically, they were isolated and unaided. After our North China Army turned to launch a strategic counter-offensive, it encircled the Yen Hsi-shan's troops on the southern battlefront and forced them into the city of T'aiyüan. On the northern battlefield, it annihilated large numbers

of the enemy, and severed the regional links of the enemy forces in North China with Suiyüan and the Northwest. The liberation of the Northeast and the victory in the East China theater of war caused the enemy forces in North China to lose their dependence on and strategic support from, and cooperation with both the south and the north. The enemy was being encircled on all sides by our liberated areas.

Militarily, the enemy forces were in an inferior situation. The coming of our Northeast Field Army to the south of the Great Wall to fight jointly with the North China Field Army would bring about a dramatic change and reduce the numerical superiority of the enemy forces in North China to the position of inferiority. Far away from the general headquarters and long trapped in Peiping and Tientsin, they found the problem of supply extremely difficult to solve. Frightened by our victories in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the Huai-Hai Campaign, the enemy forces were apprehensive and uneasy. Their morale was low and they had lost the will to fight.

In their dispositions for campaigns, the enemy forces were in a passive position of waiting to be attacked. At that time, the army corps of the enemy were compelled to form themselves into a long thin line over a 500-mile wide front stretching from T'angshan through T'angku to Changchiak'ou. Such a military situation caused the enemy forces to disperse their troops and they could only hold onto points and lines but had not the strength to launch large-scale attacks. At the same time, the enemy was beset with contradictions internally, and deployed on the two flanks of Peiping were army units from different factions. One faction wanted to escape to the south and the other faction wanted to flee to the west. They could not arrive at a common plan of action.

The enemy forces were wavering in action. For the sake of extricating themselves from the dangerous situation, the Kuomintang reactionaries attempted on the one hand to let their forces hold on to Peiping and Tientsin in North China in order to gain time for reorganizing their forces south of the Yangtze. On the other hand, because their forces in North China were the only mechanized forces the Kuomintang army had at that time, they attempted to induce them into going to the south of the Yangtze by sea to strengthen their defenses and put up a last-ditch struggle. In order to avoid being wiped out, the main forces of the enemy in North China also planned to flee westward to Suiyüan. However, they could not make up their minds whether to hold on or to escape.

Under such a situation, if the enemy forces in North China managed to escape to the south or flee to the west, they would make it more difficult for our army to march to the south of the Yangtze and liberate the whole country. Only by pinning down the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin would we bring about their annihilation on the spot and speed up the course of the Chinese revolutionary war. For the sake of bringing about the earlier toppling of Chiang Kai-shek and liberating the whole of China, the great leader Chairman Mao resolutely decided to launch the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign immediately after the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign. He laid down a

concept of operations for pinning down the enemy forces in North China who were "like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string" and annihilating them on the spot, and adopted a series of brilliant and wise measures for making extremely meticulous dispositions for the whole campaign.

Concretely Grasping the Salient Features of the Enemy Forces and Successfully Pinning Down the Enemy Who "Is Like a Bird Startled by the Mere Twang of a Bow-String"

"Every form of motion contains within itself its own particular contradiction. This particular contradiction constitutes the particular essence which distinguishes one thing from another." Only by concretely analyzing the concrete conditions and studying the salient features of things could things be correctly understood. The same also applies to warfare. Every campaign is invariably conducted at a specific time and under a specific terrain and condition against a specific target of operation, and has its own unique character. In studying and directing a war, it is necessary to pay attention to its salient features and development, correctly analyze the different conditions in warfare and grasp the concrete characteristics of the target of operations so that the subjective direction could conform with the objective reality of the war. When directing the operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, Chairman Mao made use of this fundamental thought of materialist dialectics to profoundly analyze the political, economical and military situation on the enemy's side as well as our side, and pointed out that the enemy in North China "is like a bird startled by the mere twang of a bow-string." This brilliant and wise assertion exposed the predicament and feebleness of the enemy and expounded the salient feature of the enemy in North China. In view of this salient feature, pinning down the enemy and preventing him from withdrawal or escape held the key to annihilating the enemy in North China on the spot and winning the battle of annihilation. In order to pin down the enemy, Chairman Mao, taking the whole situation into consideration, gave a series of brilliant and wise instructions to our armed forces in the Peiping-Tientsin theater of war as well as other theaters of war throughout the country: In order to prevent Chiang Kai-shek from quickly making up his mind to evacuate the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin by sea to the south, he ordered our army in the Huai-Hai theater of war to leave behind the remainder of the forces under Ch'iu Ch'ing-ch'üan, Li Mi and Sun Yüan-liang and for two weeks to make no dispositions for their final annihilation. In order to prevent the enemy from escaping toward Tsingtao, he ordered our troops in Shantung to mass certain forces to control a section of the Yellow River near Tsinan and to make preparations along the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway. In order to keep the enemy forces on the long battlefront stretching from Changchiak'ou to T'angku and make it difficult for them to quickly make up their minds to escape by sea, he ordered our army on the Taiyüan battlefront to hold back the attack on Taiyüan. In order to cover up the strategic intention of our Northeast Field Army which was on the move to the south of the Great Wall and prevent the enemy in North China from escaping, he instructed the various units of that army to move through Jehol to eastern Hopei without taking the Shanhaikuan route where the enemy forces were stationed and asked

them to take short cuts, travel by night and rest by day and move swiftly. Following this, he also ordered the rear units and the headquarters staff not to take the Shanhaikuan route. In order to prevent the enemy in North China from escaping by sea, he again ordered our army at the Peiping-Tientsin theater of war to put off attacking the enemy at Changchiak'ou and Hsinpaoan and to make only a strategic encirclement of the enemy forces at Peiping, Tientsin and T'angshou so as to cut off the links between the enemy forces without making a tactical encirclement.

These correct and brilliant measures took the enemy completely by surprise and created in them a series of misconception, pinned down successfully the enemy in North China who was like a bird startled by the mere twang of a bow-string, and enabled our army to seize firmly the initiative in the campaign and created important conditions which enabled our army to concentrate a superior force to cut off and encircle the enemy and force them into a battle of decision with us and bring about their annihilation on the spot. These measures were adopted by Chairman Mao through adhering to the basic theory of materialist dialectics concerning the particularity of contradiction in the light of the peculiar features of the enemy in North China. They vividly embodied Chairman Mao's proletarian military line in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. Proceeding from his Right opportunist stand, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao evaluated the situation idealistically. He was afraid of the enemy as he were a tiger, and dared not fight a battle of annihilation on a scale never fought before or wage a strategic battle of decision against the enemy. He openly resisted Chairman Mao's instruction calling on the Northeast Field Army to advance to the south of the Great Wall at an earlier date, and changed without proper authorization the route of march laid down by Chairman Mao, thus actually prompting the enemy to escape. After the great part of his units had already gone to the south of the Great Wall in accordance with the route of march laid down by Chairman Mao, he went so far as to privately order the rear element to travel by way of Shanhaikuan, thus exposing the intention of our army to the enemy. That was a repulsive performance of his bourgeois military line in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign.

Adhere to Materialism in Warfare and Swiftly Concentrate a Superior Force

The secret of strategy lies in the concentration of forces. Taking the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign for example, the concentration of a powerful and superior force is a necessary condition for cutting up, encircling and annihilating on the spot the enemy and for winning victory in the battle of annihilation. Marxist dialectics holds that "war is a contest of strength." Any war has to be carried out under certain material conditions, and is an all-round contest of strength in manpower, military power and economic power between the two sides at war. Consequently, in warfare "the initiative is not something imaginary but is concrete and material. Here the most important thing is to conserve and mass an armed force that is as large as possible and full of fighting spirit." Without a powerful and superior force, there is no battle of annihilation and there would not have been the victory of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign.

Before the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, our North China Field Army had only a total of 200,000 men in the Peiping-Tientsin theater of war, and it would be difficult for it to contain the 600,000 enemy troops at Peiping and Tientsin, prevent them from escaping and annihilate them. This required the speedy advance of our Northeast Field Army to the south of the Great Wall to join forces with the North China Field Army so as to form a powerful and superior force against the enemy. Under this situation, by acting quickly and advancing to the south of the Great Wall as fast as possible, the Northeast Field Army could tie down earlier the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin, take them by surprise, complete the strategic encirclement, and cut them up tactically, and prevent them from escaping. This directly bore on the realization of the concept of operations for annihilating the enemy forces in North China on the spot.

As early as before the conclusion of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, at about the end of October and the early part of November, Chairman Mao had instructed Lin Piao to urge the vanguard units of the Northeast Field Army to speed toward the vicinity of Peiping. In the middle of November, he again ordered the main forces of the Northeast Field Army to advance to the south of the Great Wall at an earlier date, encircle Tientsin, T'angku and T'angshan, and carry out rest and consolidation under the posture of encirclement. Lin Piao fabricated many "reasons" to resist Chairman Mao's instructions. Chairman Mao solemnly repudiated those completely groundless excuses of Lin Piao, sternly ordered him to make proper preparations for the deposition of his units and laid down a specific dateline for him to send his troops to the south of the Great Wall. Under the repeated orders and the many promptings and criticism of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, Lin Piao reluctantly agreed to make dispositions for the Northeast Field Army to advance to the south of the Great Wall for battle.

On the question of the timetable for the Northeast Field Army to move to the south of the Great Wall, Chairman Mao repeatedly emphasized "speeding the advance," "an early date," and "moving forward at the fastest rate," because he wanted to seize the favorable opportunity for concentrating a superior force to encircle the enemy, and win victory through a battle of annihilation. However, Lin Piao used all kinds of excuses to delay time and again the timetable for advancing to the south of the Great Wall, thus letting the favorable opportunities slip away, giving the enemy a chance to escape and sabotaging the strategic battle of decision. This fully exposed Lin Piao's Right-opportunist stand in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. Marx and Lenin pointed out: "Time means victory in war. Letting a favorable opportunity slip away without making use of the opportunity to send a superior force to deal with the enemy is the most serious mistake one could possibly make in warfare." This assertion by Marx and Lenin which profoundly expounds the relationship of gaining time and concentrating a superior force with annihilating the enemy and winning victory and adheres to the materialist stand on the question of warfare, is an excellent criticism of the Right-opportunist line of Lin Piao.

Correctly Handle the Relationship between the Whole and the Part in the Campaign and Carefully Cut Up and Encircle the Enemy

Pinning down the enemy, transferring the Northeast Field Army to the south of the Great Wall and concentrating a superior force were for cutting up and encircling the enemy forces and annihilating them one by one. Consequently, after the Northeast Field Army came to the south of the Great Wall, whether or not it could handle correctly the relationship between the whole and the Part in the campaign and cut up and encircle the enemy directly bore on whether or not the enemy could be completely annihilated and the success or failure of the campaign.

Materialist dialecticism tells us that the whole and the Party stand for the unity of opposites. The whole is made up of the part, and the existence of the whole cannot be independent of the part. However, the whole is higher than the part, and the part must submit to the whole and is conditioned and influenced by the whole. The relationship between the whole and the part is especially so in war. Whether or not we can focus attention on the whole and persist in making the part serve the whole in war is a question of prime importance bearing on the success or failure of the war. Consequently, "what is most important for the person in overall command is to concentrate on attending to the war situation as a whole."

In the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, the great leader Chairman Mao kept the whole situation in mind, took the complete annihilation of the enemy in North China on the spot as the fundamental concept for the whole campaign, and also made dispositions and adopted measures in accordance with the demand of the whole campaign. Chairman Mao correctly pointed out after its advance to the south of the Great Wall, the Northeast Field Army "should not encircle Peiping first but rather encircle Tientsin, T'angku, Lut'ai and T'angshan first" so as to seal off the enemy's route of escape by sea and complete the tactical cutting up and strategic encirclement of the enemy forces at Peiping, Tientsin and Changchiak'ou together with the North China Field Army. For the sake of bringing about the cutting up and encirclement of the enemy forces, Chairman Mao adopted the temporary policy of "encircling without attacking" and "cutting off without encircling." This policy correctly handled the relationship between the whole and the part of the campaign as well as the relationship between the various phases of operation. To temporarily encircle without attacking the enemy at a part or in a phase of operation was precisely for the sake of completely annihilating the enemy as a whole in the next phase of operation. To temporarily cut off without encircling a part of the enemy was also for the sake of encircling the enemy as a whole. The progress of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign had completely proved the wisdom and correctness of this policy. Ignoring the campaign as a whole, Lin Piao dared not cut the links between the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin and dared not cut up and encircle the enemy forces at Tientsin, T'angku, Lut'ai and T'angshan, because he was scared stiff by the enemy.

Grasp with All-Out Effort the Principal Contradiction and Annihilate the Enemy in North China on the Spot

After our army had completed its strategic encirclement and cutting up operation, the enemy forces in North China were isolated at the five points of Changchiak'ou, Hsinpaoan, Tientsin, Peiping and T'angku, and had already lost their capacity for withdrawal, route of escape and power of resistance. Proceeding from the situation of the campaign as a whole, Chairman Mao instructed our army to attack the two extremities first before taking the middle. "If these two points, T'angku (the most important) and Hsinpaoan, are captured, you will have the initiative on the whole chessboard." This was the one and only correct disposition for realizing the concept of operations for annihilating the enemy forces in North China on the spot as well as a lively embodiment of the materialist dialectical thinking on grasping the principal contradiction.

In "On Contradiction," Chairman Mao points out: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily resolved." A war is an extremely complicated social phenomenon with numerous contradictions and dramatic changes. Consequently, as far as those directing the war are concerned, they must go all out to find out the principal contradiction which plays the decisive role in the situation of the war as a whole. Only by grasping this contradiction could initiative in the entire war be grasped and could conditions be created for winning victory in battle. The instruction on attacking T'angku and Hsinpaoan first given by Chairman Mao in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign was precisely for grasping this principal contradiction, which would affect the outcome of the entire campaign. This was because the capture of T'angku would close the door to the enemy's escape by sea and the capture of Hsinpaoan would cut off the enemy's road of flight to the west, thus placing him under our complete encirclement from all sides and turning him from "a bird startled by the mere twang of a bow-string" into "a bird in the cage." In this way, our army could gain complete control of the whole campaign and take its time in attacking and completely annihilating the enemy.

However, under the situation that our army had still not yet completed its strategic encirclement and cutting up operation, Lin Piao again and again wanted to attack Nank'ou first and sabotage Chairman Mao's dispositions for the campaign. Only Chairman Mao's firm order that "the 3rd Column should on no account go to Nank'ou" prevented Lin Piao from making the wrong move of attacking Nank'ou first. The sinister motive of Lin Piao in ignoring Changchiak'ou, Tientsin and T'angku at the two extremities and wanting to attack Nank'ou in the middle first was that he wanted to chase away the enemy and avoid fighting a decisive battle with him. This is an iron-clad proof that Lin Piao was using the fighting of battles for routing the enemy to oppose Chairman Mao's thought on fighting a battle of annihilation.

Pin down the enemy, concentrate a superior force, cut up the enemy tactically and encircle him strategically, attack the two extremities first before taking the middle--this series of brilliant and wise measures are closely linked together, and they are a complete set of dispositions for bringing about the complete annihilation of the enemy forces in the Northeast on the spot, and stand for the outstanding application of Marxist materialist dialectics in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. The brilliant and wise dispositions of Chairman Mao have insured the great victory of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and Lin Piao's bourgeois military line is, fundamentally speaking, a struggle between Marxist materialism and dialectics and idealism and metaphysics. Today, as we study Chairman Mao's "On the Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign," we should deeply comprehend Chairman Mao's military thought from the plane of the Marxist ideological line and political line, criticize thoroughly the crime of Lin Piao in interfering with and sabotaging Chairman Mao's strategic dispositions and promoting the bourgeois military line, and raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian military line so that our army will forever advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

Going to the Lower Level To Take Up Manual Work Enables Me To Return Among the Masses

by

Li Wen-cheng (李文正)
"May 7" School under the General Office of the Party Central Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1974)

Coming to the "May 7" school, I have really an excellent opportunity to study afresh. I not only have taken a hand in building embankments around the lake to create farmland, feeding pigs, growing vegetables and rice and other productive labor, but also have gone to the refuse yard in Nanchang to collect manure, to the mountains to cut bamboos, and to the countryside to join production teams for steeling. Through studying afresh in the course of taking up manual labor at the lower-level, great changes have taken place in my thoughts and feelings.

I participated in the revolution at the early stage of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. At that time, I took up physical labor of all kinds and established good ties with the masses. After coming to the city, conditions changed. I rose higher as an "official" but had relaxed my effort in the transformation of my world outlook. I became more and more pretentious and drew farther and farther away from the masses.

After liberation, I had come to Nanchang on three different occasions. On the first two occasions, I went there on business. I was well-fed and supplied with comfortable living quarters. On the third occasion, I went there shortly after I joined the "May 7" school together with a dozen fellow fighters to collect and haul garbage manure. On that occasion, we were taken there in a truck and we had to handle garbage and manure all day long. At first, I lacked a correct understanding and was relatively low in my spirits. However, when I saw the garbage station worker comrades working diligently and earnestly for the revolution, I greatly enlightened. I reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching, "We Communists do not want to be officials but want to make revolution," and asked myself several "whys?" At last, I found out that my mind was still crammed with a lot of old stuff, and I had still not discarded my bureaucratic airs. This served to show that how very necessary it was for the Party to send me to the "May 7" school to temper myself and study afresh! I was determined to make a clean break with the traditional concepts in my mind, discard my bureaucratic airs, be a willing pupil and humbly learn from the worker comrades of the garbage station. This incident gave me very profound education. I gradually came to realize that the participation of cadres in collective productive labor was really an important matter of a fundamental nature under the socialist system, an important component of Chairman Mao's great theory on the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship

of the proletariat, and also an important mark of the difference between the proletarian cadres and the officials and lords of the exploiting classes.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, I had gone to the countryside twice but at that time I looked upon myself as a "leader" and always considered myself to be "wiser." I did not learn humbly from the masses, and therefore I gained very little. After coming to the "May 7" school, I and some comrades went to a hilly area several hundred li away from the school to haul bamboos. This time as I went there as an ordinary laborer with the aim of learning afresh, my feeling was greatly different from the two previous occasions. At the time of my fighting together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the forest area, I further discovered the ideological gap and really realized how dangerous it was for me to stay high above and depart from labor, the masses and reality in the past, and how harmful bureaucratism and subjectivism were. I recalled that in 1960 the organ was in need of bamboo for production and asked me to order them from Kiangsi. Because I pretended to know what I did not know, I ordered for the wrong specifications, and the bamboos received were too short for our need. I again rang up Kiangsi and asked for longer ones. When I was asked to state the actual length required, because I had heard some comrades say, "the longer the better," I promptly said on the phone, "The longer the better." How could specifications be given in this way? The comrade of the relevant unit in Kiangsi felt rather embarrassed. To satisfy our requirements, they took back our originally ordered bamboos for other purposes, and again organized forces to cut bamboos afresh. This waste of manpower and resources brought very unfavorable repercussions. However, I was unaware of my own mistake at that time. Only after my personal participation in the practice of cutting and hauling bamboos did I really realize how deadly bureaucratism was. Cutting and hauling bamboos in the thick growths deep in the mountains was unusually tough going. Communication facilities were poor and there were venomous snakes. In one day, not many pieces of bamboo could be hauled out of the mountains. How much manpower had to be expended in felling 10,000 pieces of bamboos at that time! And what a price! I deeply regretted the loss caused because of my bureaucratic style. I deeply realized the absolute truth of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are the most ignorant."

Everywhere in the vast world of the countryside offered a good opportunity for study and training. During the period of my doing manual work in a production team in the countryside, I suddenly heard one afternoon that the daughter-in-law of the old landlady was suddenly taken ill. Her son happened to be away from home, and the patient was also an expectant mother. This was a matter of life and death. Did not we often say that we should regard as urgent what the poor and lower-middle peasants regarded as urgent? Therefore, I together with two other fellow fighters brought the patient in time to the hsien hospital on a cart which we pulled over a long distance with no thought of fatigue. After given emergency treatment, the patient at last got out of danger. We did what we should do, thus further cementing our ties with the masses. On another occasion, when I was feeding

pigs in the pig farm of the school, I found that a piglet two days old had been crushed almost to death by the sow. I panicked. At that time, I suddenly recalled a newspaper article about the deeds of a medical worker who put his mouth to that of a sick child to give him artificial respiration. Resolutely I picked up the piglet and breathed into its mouth. At last, the piglet was revived, and I felt very happy. Things like this in the past were never given so much as a thought, much less done, by us.

Labor training in the "May 7" school not only strengthened my thoughts and feelings for the laboring people but also enabled me to learn some fundamental Marxist principles through integrating theory with practice. In the past, I always did not put a firm grip on study, and in the course of study, I often was not sure whether I actually understood what I learned. After going to the lower level, through participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, I deeply felt the importance of studying revolutionary theories and showed an increasing interest in reading and study. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the school, in close conjunction with the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and participation in productive labor, we drew closer to the worker-peasant masses, summed up our own experiences and lessons and seriously studied works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. We studied more often than any time in the past. We studied with a deeper sense of affection and a deeper feeling. Studying by linking theory with practice in this way brought indeed sharply different results compared with studying in departure from practice and behind closed doors in the past.

Looking back over what I have gained through studying in the "May 7" school, I deeply feel that the "May 7" school is indeed good and is worth to be called a new-type cadres school in the socialist period. Now, I have been elected a standing committee member of the school Party committee. I deeply feel the importance of my responsibility, and am resolved to advance along the brilliant "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao, support with practical action the socialist new things and make greater contribution toward the proper operation of the "May 7" school.

* * *

It Is Possible To Learn Marxism Better in the "May 7" School

by

Ku Chin-p'ing (顾锦屏)
of the "May 7" School under the General Office of the
Party Central Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1974)

I'm a new recruit among the ranks of the fighters in the "May 7" school. I have come to the school to undergo training by rotation for no more than half a year. Here, everyone reads and studies seriously, penetratingly criticizes Lin Piao and Confucius, energetically takes part in productive labor, and draws close to the worker-peasant masses. I feel that a most prominent feature of "May 7" school education is its persistence in linking theory with practice in an intensified effort toward ideological transformation. Exactly because of this, although I have been with the school for a short time, I feel I have reaped a very big harvest.

For many years, I had taken up the translation of Marxist-Leninist works and was in touch with Marxist-Leninist books every day. However, both my work and study moved from book to book, from concept to concept. As I had for a long time been "alienated from politics, reality and the masses," after studying the Marxist principles, I was often unable to use them to explain practical problems. After I came to the "May 7" school, things were entirely different. Under the leadership of the school Party committee, we closely combined the study of works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao with participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and persevered in studying in struggle.

When we criticized Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy that attacked the sending of cadres to the lower level to do labor as "equivalent to unemployment in disguise" and the sinister stuff of such doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as "eminent officials and lowly people" and "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" peddled by him, the practice of revolutionary struggle posed to us a series of questions: How to recognize the great significance of physical labor? Who after all makes history? Why is it that all reactionary classes publicize the viewpoint that depises labor and holds the laboring people in contempt? How to wipe out the difference between physical and mental work? All these questions required us to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as an ideological weapon in making a class analysis and obtaining a correct answer.

Real-life struggle aroused considerably our enthusiasm for reading and study. I again repeatedly studied some basic Marxist viewpoints such as: labor "is the first fundamental condition for the life of the whole of mankind"; social history is "the history of the laboring masses," "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of history," etc. In association with the practical experience acquired through our personal participation in productive labor, I went further to draw a clear line of demarcation between the materialist conception of history and the reactionary

idealist conception of history. I saw more clearly that all reactionary classes despised labor and the laboring people and distorted history as something made by a minority of "geniuses" and "sages" with the aim of making the "aristocrats," "men of virtue" and "wise men" rule the laboring people. Confucius, Mencius and their ilk preached such reactionary fallacies as "The superior men bend his attention to government; the inferior men devote themselves to physical labor," "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others," etc., with the aim of using the reactionary idealist conception of history to defend the exploiting system of men eating men and people oppressing people. Meanwhile, it could be clearly seen that Lin Piao peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and maliciously attacked the sending of cadres to the lower levels to do labor as "equivalent to unemployment under disguise" with the vicious aim of making a wild attempt to bring up with the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius a number of spiritual aristocrats riding over the heads of the people for use as tools for the restoration of capitalism. Such a way of study through linking theory with practice considerably deepened my understanding of the basic Marxist principles. Such a good style of study established by the "May 7" school gave me a clear direction for my study of works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao in the future.

The study of Marxism must be combined with the transformation of one's own world outlook. Chairman Mao points out, "Some people have read a few Marxist books and think themselves quite learned, but what they have read has not penetrated, has not struck root in their minds, so that they do not know how to use it and their class feelings remain as of old." This was what I did in the past. I read some Marxist-Leninist books but they did not really penetrate into my mind. I failed to distinguish between the right and wrong lines. What I read was not matched by what I thought. I talked about serving the people but I often thought about "personal achievement." One of the important factors behind this was sitting tight inside a tall building in departure from labor, practice and the masses. I understood nothing about industrial work or farming. My thoughts and feelings were still as of old. How could I really absorb Marxism? Marxism is marked by clearcut class nature and practicality. Without a firm proletarian stand, we can learn nothing. After learning something, we likewise cannot profit thereby, if we are not prepared to put it into application.

After coming to the "May 7" school, I participated in such strenuous productive labor as spring transplanting and "rush-harvesting and rush-planting." Such labor was tough, but it was precisely through such tough labor that I brought changes to my own thoughts and feelings. Through personal participation in tough labor, I gradually came to understand the greatness of the laboring people. They worked hard cautiously and attentively year in and year out in a down-to-earth and skillful manner, not for fame and gain but for rendering greater contributions toward socialism. Whereas when I acquired a bit of learning in the past, I considered myself wise and brilliant. By comparison, I deeply felt the contemptibility of the pursuit for fame and gain and the horror of the road to fame and prestige. With our hearts drawing closer to those of the people and our

consciousness in transforming the world outlook raised, were receptive to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Now, as I review the teachings of Marx and Engels about preventing the change of state organ cadres from the public servants of society into the masters of society, Lenin's teaching that "only by becoming one with the workers and peasants through labor can we really become Communists" and Chairman Mao's teaching on the need for intellectuals to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants and the need for cadres to take part in collective productive labor, I find them unusually warm and draw from them a great source of spiritual strength to inspire me in properly following the "May 7" road and making a rupture with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in my mind. A comparison between the past and the present touches me deeply. These teachings of the revolutionary teachers have often been read by me, and some of them have even been translated by me. Why was it that I did not digest them at that time and turn them into my own action? The fundamental question is one of class feelings and also one of world outlook.

Through half a year of study and training in the "May 7" school, have made some progress in the transformation of the world outlook. Of course, this is just the beginning of my taking the "May 7" road. This is an extremely important beginning and a new starting point of my continuation of the revolution. I will firmly and unswervingly follow the brilliant "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao all my life.

* * *

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Principle Governing China's Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1974)

"china is a developing socialist country. the basic principle as well as the starting-point for china's trade with other countries may be summed up as: 'maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts'; 'equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs'." this is the essence of a recent "people's daily" article entitled "maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts in developing foreign trade". the article also discusses the achievements made in china's foreign trade over the past 25 years. the points it makes follow:

the volume of china's imports and exports in 1973 was 5.66 times what it was in 1952 and 2.59 times that of 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution which greatly spurred the country's foreign trade. china has established trade relations with over 150 countries and regions and signed trade agreements or protocols at government level with more than 50 countries. her exchange and friendly contacts with economic and trade circles of other countries have also become more lively and frequent.

china's export commodities fair was inaugurated in 1957 and is held twice a year in kwangchow. the present autumn fair is the 36th. at the first occasion china played host to only a little over 1,200 people of economic and trade circles from some twenty countries and regions, but in recent years the number at each fair has exceeded 20,000 from more than 100 countries and regions. the floor space of the exhibition halls has grown to 110,000 square metres from the original figure of 12,000 square metres. the number of industrial and agricultural exhibits has increased from 12,000 to over 40,000. these few facts bear witness to the ever-fresh successes in china's socialist construction.

since her founding, new china has participated in international fairs or held her own economic and trade exhibitions on more than 200 occasions in more than 70 countries. at these exhibitions china has put on display the fruits of her socialist construction and at the same time conveyed the friendship of the chinese people for the people of these countries. on the other hand, more than twenty countries have held some 90 industrial and trade exhibitions in china,

as a result of which trade has developed, more than 1,000 items of technology have been exchanged and favourable conditions created for china to develop friendly relations and economic exchanges with these countries.

in old china, before liberation, foreign trade was controlled by imperialist countries, which used china as a dumping ground for their commodities and plundered raw materials from the country. on the eve of the founding of the people's republic of china, chairman mao declared: "the restoration and development of the national economy of the people's republic would be impossible without a policy of controlling foreign trade." accordingly, right after the birth of new china the people's government promptly abolished all the privileges extorted by the imperialists in old china and took control of the life-lines of the national economy. a new, independent and sovereign foreign trade was established to serve the interests of the broad masses of the people and to promote socialist construction.

our experience in developing an independent and sovereign foreign trade through self-reliance is that the state must be in control of it and the condition of dependence on or control by foreign powers must be thoroughly demolished. while mainly relying on her own manpower, material and wealth, and trying to increase her exports, the country may import a certain amount of materials for construction and consumer goods according to the needs and possibilities. in no circumstances should a country rely on imports to meet the needs of national construction and daily necessities. keeping to the above guide-lines, china as a socialist country will never follow the example of that superpower wearing the signboard of "socialism" in trying to exploit domestic or foreign natural resources in conjunction with foreign powers, let alone going in for joint enterprises with them.

we hold that political independence cannot be separated from economic independence. to obtain economic independence, it is essential to follow the policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands and of relying on one's own efforts and firmly maintaining sovereignty in foreign trade. over the past 25 years, the chinese people have unfailingly kept to this correct policy, broken down one obstacle after another and have advanced from victory to victory. they have never been cowed by imperialist blockades or embargoes, nor have they yielded to the political and economic pressure of social-imperialism.

however, this policy in no way means closing the door to or abandoning foreign trade. china always maintains that actively expanding foreign trade and economic and technical exchanges on the basis of

equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs is not only necessary but helpful to the development of each other's national economy.

china has been actively developing relations of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation with socialist countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism and developing trade exchange with countries of different social systems on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. one particular point to be underlined is that china is a developing socialist country, belonging to the third world. therefore her economic and trade exchange with other third world countries is not merely an exchange of commodities but an important means of support and help for each other in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. this is of great significance in promoting relations of friendship and cooperation among the third world countries and in reinforcing the anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonist forces.

in trading with third world countries, china always shows strict respect for their sovereignty and their aspirations and develops trade with them according to the actual needs and possibilities of both sides, so that all may benefit in their economic development. to help these countries develop their national economy and their struggle against imperialism, china does her best to supply them with the materials which they need most and, at the same time, purchase from them an appropriate amount of some products for which they have fewer markets. we support the urgent demands of developing countries for an improvement in the trading situation regarding their raw materials, primary products and semi-finished and finished goods, for an expansion in their markets and for fair and favourable payment for their products. we support them in forming various organizations of raw material exporter countries for the purpose of waging concerted struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. it is on the basis of such mutual support that china has established trade relations with more than 100 countries and regions of the third world, with which the total volume of trade in 1973 was 2.63 times what it was in 1966.

taking advantage of their economic and military strength, the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union -- have all along used foreign trade to control and plunder other countries, especially those of the third world. they monopolize international markets, and arbitrarily raise the prices of their exports and knock down the prices of the raw materials of the developing countries, in order to maximize their profits and check the economic development of other countries. in this respect,

soviet social-imperialism which professes to be the "natural ally" of asian, african and latin-american countries is especially vicious. it takes advantage of others' difficulties to sell munitions and industrial equipment at high prices in exchange for cheap oil and natural gas, which it re-sells at a huge profit. with ulterior motives, soviet social-imperialism has brought out such tricky theories as "international division of labour" and "limited sovereignty over natural resources" whereby it tries to land certain countries in the straits of running a single-product economy and turn them into suppliers of raw materials and markets for dumping its goods. is there an iota of socialism in all this? it is out-and-out imperialism exclamation

in developing foreign trade, china always follows the policy of developing production, promoting economic prosperity and mutual help between town and country and exchange between china and other countries formulated by chairman mao, and uses foreign trade to stimulate production, scientific research and internal trade. and this policy has been successful. china expands production mainly to meet the daily growing home consumption and needs while actively developing trade and economic and technical exchange with other countries. combining creation with assimilation, china imports certain new techniques and industrial equipment in line with the principle of "making foreign things serve china". this serves precisely to reinforce the country's potentials of self-reliance and accelerate her socialist construction.

the present situation both at home and abroad is excellent. the united struggle by the people of the world against hegemonism has won one victory after another and the friendly relations between china and other countries have grown steadily. the prospects of further development in china's foreign trade are therefore encouraging. china is a developing country and her foreign trade is so far not enough, to meet foreign needs. china is striving for a greater expansion of her foreign trade on the basis of what she has already achieved so as to help bring about a still greater expansion of international economic exchange and enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between china and other countries in the world.

STUDIES OF THE "DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER"

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Criticizes Revisionist School in the Studies of "Dream of the Red Chamber"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1974)

the "people's daily" carried an article yesterday on the struggle conducted since liberation to criticize bourgeois and revisionist views in the studies of the 18th century chinese classical novel, "the dream of the red chamber." the article, written by liang hsiao, is entitled "criticize the bourgeoisie without respite." a summary of the article follows:

twenty years ago, chairman mao issued a fighting call in his "letter concerning studies of 'the dream of the red chamber'" and initiated and led a battle for the proletariat to criticize the bourgeoisie in the ideological field. this document plays a great role in guiding the proletariat in its struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie in the period of china's socialist revolution and construction and has far-reaching significance for that struggle.

since the classical novel, "the dream of the red chamber," saw print more than 200 years ago, the struggle has never ceased on the question of how to evaluate it. from the 1920's to the eve of liberation this field of study, known as "red-ology", was dominated by the bourgeois "new red-ologists" headed by hu shih. while inheriting the mantle of the "old red-ologists" of the landlord class, the "new red-ologists" also borrowed some worn-out weapons from the western bourgeoisie. they spread the nonsense that the novel was an "autobiography" expressing the author's "remorse over his early love affairs," that its value lay precisely in its "plain naturalism", and so on. hu shih's school of "new red-ologists" widely publicized such reactionary views of subjective idealism and pragmatism and the decadent bourgeois outlook on life, using them as an ideological weapon to poison people's minds and attack the proletariat. lu hsun, standard-bearer of the cultural revolution between the early 20's and the 30's, combated the bourgeois "new red-ologists."

in the first few years after the founding of new china, bourgeois "red-ology" continued to spread its influence unchecked instead of being subjected to criticism. in 1954, when young literary critics rose to open fire on it, they were suppressed and obstructed by such "big shots" as liu shao-chi and chou yang. this was because the "new red-ology" of the hu shih school suited the political needs of

the bourgeoisie and the opportunist line in the party in their opposition to the socialist transformation starting in china then. chairman mao attached great importance to this struggle, and wrote on october 16, 1954, the "letter concerning studies of 'the dream of the red chamber'" to the comrades on the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and other comrades concerned.

this brilliant document subjected the chieftains of opportunism in the party to a serious and sharp criticism and, with great warmth, supported the "nobodies" who dared to rise and criticize the bourgeois academic "authorities." the letter stated: "they (the young critics' articles -- ed.) are the first serious attack in over thirty years on the erroneous views of a so-called authoritative writer in the field of study of 'the dream of the red chamber.'"

chairman mao's letter not only defines the correct orientation for the study of the novel and shows the struggle as a reflection of the struggle between the two lines in the party. it also lays down the correct guiding principle for marxism to occupy the ideological field and for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all the various spheres of culture. guided by this letter, a revolutionary struggle to criticize the idealism of the hu shih school unfolded on a full scale in literature, philosophy, history, education and other fields. the struggle expanded the ideological positions of marxism and lent impetus to the deepening of socialist transformation.

although the bourgeois "new red-ology" had been criticized, some people, aided and abetted by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, took over the reactionary standpoint advocated by the "new red-ologists," gave it a new guise and gradually formed a revisionist school. chou yang, chieftain of the sinister line in literature and art, was the arch representative of this school. the salient feature of this school consisted in studying and reviewing "the dream of the red chamber" from the revisionist standpoint under the cloak of "marxism" on the theoretical basis of the concept of "human nature" of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. this was a school of revisionist "red-ology" which appeared after the "old red-ology" of the landlord class and the "new red-ology" of the bourgeoisie. backed by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, this revisionist school of "red-ology" dominated the study of "the dream of the red chamber" for more than a decade.

what are the differences between marxism and revisionism on the evaluation of the novel?

"the dream of the red chamber" is the best written of all chinese classical novels. it is an outstanding political-historical novel. through a description of the rise and fall of four big clans in the dying days of chinese feudal society, it profoundly reflects class struggle and the contradictions within the ruling class at the time and unveils the incurability of the reactionary feudal class and feudal system in decline and foretells their inevitable downfall. although tsao hsueh-chin's subjective wish was not to "change heaven" but to "mend heaven," the principal value of the novel lies in its anti-feudal political tendency and critical spirit, particularly its criticism and exposure of the ethical code of feudalism and the doctrines of confucius and mencius from the standpoint of rebels among the feudal class itself. the "dream" brings to life the images of bondservants who dare to fight back, rebels among the feudal class, and the reactionary feudal nobility in decline. the principal characters are all typical of one class or another. a grasp of chapter four, the general outline of the whole story, is essential to the study of the novel. here we find a truthful disclosure of the various political relations towards the end of feudal society and an initial revelation of the internal and external contradictions of the four big clans which will head towards their decline and fall amid the development and intensification of these contradictions.

chou yang, arch representative of the revisionist school of "red-ology," claimed that the "dream" was devoted to the "theme of romantic love" and that the hero chia pao-yu and the heroine lin tai-yu were "true beings in the sense of human nature" who were "quite sincere," "quite innocent." peddling chou yang's reactionary views others distorted the "dream" into an "ode to love" and a "love tragedy" they alleged that the "dream" presented "what is progressive in orthodox confucianism" and the "people's aspirations for a rational happy life," and so on.

is "the dream of the red chamber" a political-historical novel, or is it an "ode to love" or a "love tragedy"? does the "dream" portray the rise and fall of the four big clans or the "theme of romantic love"? does its principal value lie in its anti-feudal political tendency and critical content or in "what is progressive in orthodox confucianism"? are the principal characters in "the dream of the red chamber" typical of certain classes, or are they "true beings in the sense of human nature"? is the general outline of the novel to be found in chapter four or elsewhere? these are the main differences between marxism and revisionism on the question of evaluating the novel.

the essence of these differences lies in whether one perseveres in applying the stand, viewpoint and method of marxism in evaluating the novel or interprets it according to the stand, viewpoint and method of revisionism, i.e., of the bourgeoisie. this brings out the tit-for-tat struggle between two diametrically opposed ideological lines. like the advocates of the bourgeois theory of human nature who were denounced by marx and engels more than a century ago, the revisionist "red-ologist" "knows no other 'human relationships' 'of man to man' than love and friendship, and even then idealised" ("the german ideology"). since the revisionists have deprived the social relationships arrayed in "the dream of the red chamber" of their specific class content, all that remains is an abstract relationship of love or human nature. but there is only human nature of a class character; there is no human nature in the abstract. "we uphold the human nature of the proletariat and of the masses of the people, while the landlord and bourgeois classes uphold the human nature of their own classes, only they do not say so but make it out to be the only human nature in existence." like the landlord and bourgeois classes, the revisionist "red-ologists" also make out the human nature of the exploiting classes to be the only human nature in existence.

the experience of the international communist movement tells us that, in its attempt to restore capitalism, modern revisionism invariably tries its utmost to substitute "the theory of human nature" for the marxist class theory and use "humanitarianism" to tamper with the teachings of scientific communism. in their study of "the dream of the red chamber," the revisionist "red-ologists" energetically played up the theory of human nature and humanitarianism of the landlord and bourgeois classes for the very purpose of meeting the counter-revolutionary political needs of revisionism at home and abroad in introducing the "state of the whole people," the "party of the whole people" and the "literature and art of the whole people."

in the early 1960's when the revisionist "red-ologists" ran wild with the backing of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the "red-ologists" of the hu shih school, who had long since been criticized, decked themselves up for another performance. taking advantage of the bicentenary of the death of the author tsao hsueh-chin, they joined the revisionist "red-ologists" in a restorationist farce that lasted as long as two years. basing themselves on hu shih's claim that the "dream" was an "autobiography," they did not bother to study the profound content and social significance of this political-historical novel, but searched for unreliable clues and indulged in research on trivialities.

the revolutionary people did rise in struggle against domination by the revisionist "red-ologists" and the come-back of the "new red-ology" of the hu shih school, but such struggle was repressed by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. chairman mao's "letter concerning studies of 'the dream of the red chamber'" written in 1954 was published in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the letter enlightened the revolutionary people and greatly encouraged them in their struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the cultural revolution demolished the dictatorship of the sinister revisionist line in literature and art and at the same time smashed the domination by the revisionist "red-ologists" and the restoration of the bourgeois "new red-ologists."

after smashing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, we conducted a struggle against lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. in order to usurp party leadership and seize state power change the party's basic line, restore capitalism and set up a fascist dictatorship, lin piao and his sworn followers directed people to collect many works of revisionist "red-ology" and copy numerous passages from them, to which lin piao added his own "comments." lin piao and his sworn followers showed special interest in characters of the reactionary, decadent class scourged by the author, lavished sympathy on them and held them up as "positive characters."

the struggle on the question of "the dream of the red chamber" in the past twenty years has been a struggle between marxism and revisionism. with a strong feudalistic tinge, the bourgeoisie and revisionism in china are closely tied up with the doctrines of confucius and mencius. both the "new red-ologists" of the hu shih school and the revisionist "red-ologists" stink of these rotten doctrines.

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

Diversified Economy Thrives on Peking's Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

commune peasants in suburban peking now supply all the fresh vegetables, fruits and milk and a substantial part of the eggs, pork and poultry consumed by the capital's millions. the annual haul of fresh water fish has increased more than a hundred times since liberation.

the suburban communes produced 3.7 times as much grain and 4.3 times as much cotton last year as the area did in 1949.

all this has been achieved against the background of expanding urban construction which took up one-sixth of the city's original grain fields.

the successes are due to the implementation of the general principle for developing china's national economy, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." a vigorous drive to learn from tachai, the national agricultural pace-setter, was launched in peking's rural areas and industrial support organized for agriculture.

farm yields around peking were extremely low before liberation. grain averaged 0.75 tons and cotton 0.15 tons per hectare. agricultural production grew steadily after liberation as the city's rural population, 47 per cent of the total, embarked on the road of socialist collectivization under the leadership of the party central committee and chairman mao and the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution started, the municipal party committee has strengthened its leadership over agriculture, as have party committees of the suburban districts and counties. the cadres and peasants profoundly criticized lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius and ushered in a high-tide in learning from tachai.

the 3.7 million peasants and rural cadres around peking followed tachai's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and made serious efforts to improve farmland. about 600,000 peasants turned out to level some 26,000 hectares of cropland last winter. in four winters beginning with 1970, more than 200,000 hectares or over half of the grain fields were levelled for irrigation and mechanized farming.

most of the suburban farmland is now protected against drought and waterlogging by 214 big, medium or small reservoirs and ponds and tens of thousands of pump wells. the irrigated acreage now exceeds 300,000 hectares, 22.5 times the early post-liberation figure. large-scale water control places the communes in a much better position to combat natural adversities and enables agricultural production to grow faster.

chairman mao's principles, "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and "change the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south", are conscientiously carried out in the suburbs in an effort to achieve the city's self-sufficiency in grain. the people's communes and state-owned farms introduced scientific farming methods, popularized inter-cropping and catch cropping and raised the multiple cropping index. an increasing acreage has been sown to summer grain crops. this year summer grain was cultivated on two-thirds of all grain fields, and the harvest was twice 1970's. the per-hectare grain yield on the outskirts averaged 4.2 tons last year. the marketable grain supplied to the state and the reserve grain stored by local communes and production brigades and teams have both increased from year to year.

the city develops forestry, livestock breeding, side-occupations and fishing along with grain production. now 1,200 production teams in 33 people's communes grow vegetables for urban consumption, producing more than 20 varieties of fresh vegetables in the dead of winter. dairy farms on the outskirts, now numbering 52, raise 14 times as many cows as immediately after liberation. the orchards put on the market last year 115,000 tons of fruit in dozens of varieties. live fish are available from suburban reservoirs and ponds.

the peking municipal party committee organizes various trades and professions to support agriculture and sees to it that industry equips agriculture with modern machinery. there are more than 100 farm machinery plants. last year's output of chemical fertilizer, pesticides, pumps, diesel engines and other farm machines and implements was anywhere from two to a dozen times that for 1965.

since 1968, workers' teams have regularly toured suburban communes and their subdivisions to help them map out plans for farm mechanization and build hydro-power stations and other projects.

as a result of all this, farming on peking's outskirts is being steadily mechanized. at the time of liberation, the only farm machines there were two old imported tractors. with liberation, the number of big and medium-sized farm machines increased from year to year. over 60 per cent of the arable land on the outskirts

are now ploughed by tractors and over 80 per cent of the wheat fields are sown by mechanical devices. power or engine-driven pumps are used for 80 per cent of the irrigated farmland. threshing, winnowing, farm produce processing, transport, plant protection and other farm work are by and large mechanized or semi-mechanized.

INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL PLANTS

Southwest China Research Institute of Tropical Plants Makes Progress

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 18, 1974)

china's first research institute of tropical plants is working in the dense forests of hsishuang panna in southwest china's yunnan province to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line of scientific research serving proletarian politics and socialist construction.

botanists of the institute took their observation of virgin tropical forests as the basis for experimental gardens. in natural surroundings, tropical forests have five to seven layers of vegetative growth, ranging from trees 40 to 50 metres high to shrubs and herbaceous plants. each of the types gets the sunshine, rain and soil conditions necessary to grow.

applying this natural law, the botanists have interplanted rubber trees with tea trees, rauwolfia, cinchona, amomum villosum and radix pseudoginseng; valuable as a styptic and analeptic.

also being tested are trees and plants with a high oil content, including oil palms, olive trees and hodgsonia, a creeper; mango and other tropical fruit trees; coffee, cocoa and cola trees for beverages and plants from which medicines can be extracted including dragontree and rauwolfia; as well as trees yielding aromatic essences such as ylang-ylang and camphor trees.

research and factory workers of the institute travelled over more than 20 counties to determine the distribution of a plant whose kernel provides an additive. local cadres and people helped with the survey.

members and leading cadres of the research institute also made an oil and fat separating tower and other types of necessary equipment to extract an additive of high quality from the plant. this additive prevents lubricating oil from freezing at 50 degrees below zero centigrade.

the research workers are cooperating with workers, peasants and soldiers in scientific research thanks to their revolutionary vigour stimulated by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the workers and staff of the institute have made most of the scientific equipment they use.

the present situation is in sharp contrast to the way things were done before liberation. at that time chinese botanists did research work mainly in the major cities, concentrating on plant classification and writing academic papers.

GOOD HARVESTS

Big Rice Harvest in China's Northernmost Province

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 17, 1974)

northeast china's heilungkiang province reaped a good rice harvest this year over its 157,300 hectares with a ten and twenty percent increase for per-hectare and total yield respectively.

it is difficult to grow rice in the province as it is in the northernmost part of the country and the annual temperature ranges from four degrees centigrade to five degrees below zero. but the long summer and autumn and a web of rivers and ditches are favourable for growing rice. the province's acreage under rice has been enlarged and output has risen steadily since liberation.

the average annual temperature is two degrees centigrade below zero in aihwei county, which is at latitude 50 degrees north and the frost-free period there is only about one hundred days. it used to grow wheat, oats, buckwheat and potatoes, and grain yield was under 0.75 tons per hectare. cadres and peasants in a production brigade there tried to plant rice over 20 hectares in 1963 and they got high yields. the experience was soon popularized in other production brigades. in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, cadres and masses in aihwei county have built more water works and power stations to ensure irrigation for the rice fields.

the average per-hectare yield over the county's 2,660 hectares of rice fields was 2.25 tons this year. total output rose by ten percent over that of last year.

the province was hit by dry spell, low temperature and other natural adversities last spring. however, the peasants sank more wells and dug more ditches to improve irrigation and protected the seedlings with plastic sheets. as a result, the 82,600 hectares of paddy fields in the sunghuachiang and mutanchiang areas averaged 4 tons per hectare. that meant a 15 percent increase over last year.

this year the province added 26,600 hectares of rice.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Rapid Extension of Motor Road Network in Shensi Province

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 18, 1974)

a total of more than 25,000 kilometres of motor roads now link up all the counties and 75 per cent of the people's communes in the northwest china mountainous province of shensi. the length of roads is six times the pre-liberation figure or 1.57 times the figure prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the northern part of shensi province there are loess highlands carved up by gullies and the mountainous south is crisscrossed with rivers. only central shensi is made up of plains.

in the 30 years preceding 1949, merely 4,300 kilometres of poorly-paved, uneven and narrow roads were built, of which only 1,500 kilometres on the central plains were open to traffic. the remaining so-called roads were unusable. the hilly areas were linked by crooked trails.

more than 40 highways now fan out from the provincial capital of sian to regional centres, cities and famous historical sites, all of which were opened up by the people's government. the other roads were built by the localities with government help. manpower and building materials were drawn reasonably from the nearby people's communes and production brigades while the government organized the construction and gave technical and financial aid.

in past centuries the local people built rough plank crossings to neighbouring szechwan province at the foot of the 4,100-metre-high main peak of the chinling range. an ancient poet described this difficult pathway as suitable only for birds.

over 80 kilometres of roads were built at a single stretch there in 1958 when the people's communes were set up. during the cultural revolution, more than 1,500 commune members worked in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work to open up additional roads by blasting the hilly slopes. some 13,500 cubic metres of stone and earth had to be moved for every kilometre of road built at a height of two to three thousand metres above sea level. the road builders worked hard in defiance of adverse weather conditions. they made the dynamite they used themselves and improvised various equipment, including one tool which replaced bulldozers. in four years of hard work, they levelled 2,890 hillocks, built 403 bridges and culverts and completed more than 360 kilometres of motor roads. the pathway "suitable only for birds" has become a regular thoroughfare.

in the past few years the province has used residual oil for the road surfaces in place of asphalt and this has improved the quality of the roads and raised transport efficiency. in all, more than 3,000 kilometres of motor roads have been paved with residual oil. rows of trees now stand along either side of the more than 40 highways.

the extension of motor roads has stimulated the exchange of goods between the city and countryside in the province. the annual volume of goods transported by motor vehicles today is 204 times the early post-liberation figure.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Meets Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 17, 1974)

e.g. whitlam, prime minister of australia, received the chinese government delegation headed by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, here today, and had a friendly conversation with the chinese guests.

the prime minister expressed great pleasure at the visit of the chinese government delegation to australia and high appreciation for the chinese government's warm reception to deputy prime minister dr. j.f. cairns. whitlam asked sha feng to convey his warmest good wishes to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai. sha feng conveyed the best regards of premier chou en-lai to prime minister whitlam.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador to australia wang kuo-chuan.

on the same day, k. s. wriedt, australian minister of agriculture, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese government delegation.

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Sydney

(NCNA-English Sydney, Oct. 18, 1974)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china is opened here today.

the national flags of china and australia are fluttering over the exhibition centre. the opening ceremony was presided over by sha feng, leader of the chinese government delegation and minister of agriculture and forestry. australian deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade j.f. cairns attended the ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

among the nearly 1,500 guests present were l.f. bowen, special minister of state and minister assisting

the prime minister in matters relating to the public service; t. uren, minister for urban and regional development; j.f. cope, speaker of the house of representatives; g.r. crawford, minister of agriculture of the new south wales state government, representing robert askin, premier and treasurer of the state government; and alderman n. shehadie, lord mayor of sydney.

e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist) attended the ceremony.

present also were g. stillwell, president, and mrs. parker, national secretary, of the australia-china society. present also were prominent people of various circles, overseas chinese and diplomatic envoys of various countries.

wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia, and members of the chinese government delegation were also present.

sha feng and cairns spoke at the ceremony. they wished further development to the friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples and success to the exhibition.

accompanied by sha feng and wang kuo-chuan, cairns and other distinguished guests inspected the exhibition.

wang kuo-chuan and li chuan, head of the exhibition, gave a reception in honour of cairns and other distinguished guests.

the exhibition, the first held in australia and covering a total floor space of more than 3,000 square metres, comprises five parts: "china-australia friendship; agriculture; heavy industry; light industry; and arts and handicrafts. it gives a general picture of the achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line by adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance.

CHINA AND BALKAN COUNTRIES

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Sovereignty and Independence of Balkan Countries Brook No Encroachment

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "sovereignty and independence of the balkan countries brook no encroachment". the commentary reads:

events which deserve attention have recently cropped up in the balkans.

the yugoslav government has uncovered a clandestine anti-government group. with the support of foreign forces this group was engaging in "hostile actions" in an attempt to subvert the yugoslav government. there has been world-wide public comment asserting that the soviet revisionists were closely associated with this group of conspirators and saboteurs.

meanwhile notice has also been taken that the soviet revisionists keep deploying their troops in the balkan area to carry out military exercises against an "imaginary adversary" in order to bring pressure to bear on certain countries in the area. they have not only tried by every device to get hold of naval bases in the adriatic but have fabricated pretexts to demand for their army "transit rights" to cross the balkan countries. several days ago soviet revisionist leaders appeared at points on the soviet borders adjoining the balkans to boast in person of russia's history of gobbling up neighbouring territories. aggressive ambitions and expansionist moves of soviet revisionism in the balkan peninsula pose a serious threat to the sovereignty and independence of the balkan countries and to peace and security in the area.

the turn of events in the balkans is by no means accidental. it is a manifestation of intensified contention between the two superpowers, the u.s. and the soviet union, in the east mediterranean and the balkans. obviously it is also a sign of intensified soviet revisionist infiltration and expansion in the area.

bounded by the mediterranean and part of the land-bridge between europe and asia, the balkan peninsula occupies an extremely important strategic position. in history it was a place for which fierce struggles took place between tsarist russia and other european powers. here, the fuse that touched off the first world war was lighted. that is why it was known as the "powder keg of europe".

taking over the legacy of the old tsars, the soviet social-imperialists have for a long time been pushing an out-and-out expansionist policy towards this peninsula, trying to interfere in and exercise control over a number of the balkan countries politically, economically and militarily to make of it a back yard of their own. since last year's fourth mideast war and especially with the cyprus outbreak this year, the soviet revisionists have lost no time in making attempts to step up infiltration and expansion in the area. they have publicly attacked the foreign and domestic policies of certain countries, secretly sowed territorial disputes among the balkan countries and have even been trying to overthrow the independence-upholding governments by insidious and shameful trickery. they are trying to force countries not submissive to them into their so-called "socialist community" in order to strengthen their position in contention with the other superpower to gain the dominating influence in the balkan peninsula and east mediterranean. in order to have a hand in the cyprus affair, the soviet revisionists support first one and then another sparing no efforts to sow discord and stir up trouble. the sinister expansionist activities of the soviet revisionists have aggravated the unrest in the area and endangered the independence and security of the balkan countries.

the balkan peninsula belongs to the balkan people and the balkan problem should be solved by the people of the balkan countries themselves. no outside force whatsoever has the right to interfere in balkan affairs and encroach upon the sovereignty and independence of the countries of that area. in face of fierce contention between the two superpowers, especially the menace of expansion posed by the superpower which flaunts the banner of "socialism", the balkan countries are strengthening their mutual relations and taking powerful measures to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty.

the joint yugoslav-romanian communique issued last july at the end of yugoslav president tito's visit to romania stresses: "the relations among all countries must be built on the basis of strict implementation of the principles of respect for national independence and state sovereignty, territorial integrity, full equality and mutual benefit, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, non-use of force and threat of force and the peaceful solution of conflicts." the yugoslav government recently put on trial and applied stern sanctions against the foreign-supported clandestine group which was engaged in subversive activities. the position and struggle of the balkan countries for the safeguarding of sovereignty and independence and against outside interference are both just and necessary. they have won firm support from the third world countries and people the world over.

criminal attempts by any foreign force to meddle with and control the balkan countries and subvert their governments are bound to be firmly opposed by the balkan peoples and strongly condemned by the people all over the world.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1974)

the burmese trade delegation led by u san win, minister of trade, concluded its friendly visit to china and left kwangchow for home today.

the delegation left peking on october 12 and then visited nanking, shanghai and kwangchow. upon its departure from peking, the delegation was seen off at the airport by minister li chiang and vice-minister chen chieh of foreign trade and shang ke-lin, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in burma.

present also were u tin aye, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burmese embassy here, and other embassy officials.

the delegation was feted by vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang yi-ping and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee chang ken-sheng, as well as leading members of other chinese departments concerned on separate occasions.

the delegation discussed questions on economy and trade with chinese departments concerned. it also visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, industrial and agricultural establishments, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

on october 15, the burmese trade delegation attended the inaugural reception of the china's 1974 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow and visited the fair.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

China's Kirin Basketball Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Cameroon

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 17, 1974)

the men's basketball team of china's kirin province left here today for the congo at the conclusion of a friendly visit to cameroon.

seeing the team off at the airport were director of sports of the ministry of youth and sports simon njikam, and other. officials.

china's ambassador to cameroon wei pao-shan was also present.

the kirin men's basketball team played friendly matches with the men's basketball teams of cameroon's coastal province and central-south province. on the evening of october 15, it played the final match in cameroon with the basketball team of yaounde university. the players of both teams displayed outstanding stamina, good sportsmanship and skill which were welcomed by four thousand spectators. the kirin team won the match by 79 to 63.

on october 14, minister of youth and sports tonye mbog, gave a reception in honour of the visiting team. on october 16, ambassador wei pao-shan gave a reception for the team. the receptions proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

minister tonye mbog received the leader and deputy leader of the chinese team and all its members on the morning of october 15 and presented gifts to them. ambassador wei pao-shan was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: -- Warm Welcome to Distinguished Visitors from Denmark

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

today's "people's daily" carries an editorial entitled "warm welcome to distinguished visitors from denmark". it reads in full as follows:

prime minister poul hartling of the kingdom of denmark is due to arrive in peking today for an official visit

to china at the invitation of the chinese government. prime minister poul hartling's visit is a major event in the annals of the development of friendly relations between china and denmark. the chinese government and people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished danish guests.

denmark was trampled upon by the iron heel of the fascist aggressors in the second world war and the danish people waged a heroic struggle against fascist aggression. it is precisely for this reason that the danish people treasure the independence of their country and the integrity of its sovereignty. headed by prime minister poul hartling, the government of the kingdom of denmark energetically defends national independence and state sovereignty, stands for consolidating and strengthening national defence, maintains vigilance against superpower coercion, and advocates "common defence" with other european countries against outside menace to the independence and security of denmark and other european countries. in addition, the danish government stresses the strengthening of co-operation among countries of the european community "so that europe speaks in one voice on all major issues." in recent years, denmark has attached increasing importance to developing its relations with the third world. prime minister poul hartling has solemnly declared on several occasions that in international affairs "the voice of small nations should be heard as fully as possible" and opposed the big power possession of the "right to monopoly". this voices the outcry of medium and small nations against hegemonism and their demand for equal participation in the settlement of international affairs.

the present international situation is excellent. the "great disorder under heaven" throws the enemies of the world's people into confusion, while it tempers and educates the people of various countries. as the contention between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, for spheres of influence becomes more intense, the world today is in a greater upheaval and intranquillity. however, beset with troubles internally and externally, both of the superpowers find the going tougher and tougher, as the verse goes, "flowers fall off, do what one may," and they are besieged by the people of the world. now, not only is the third world unprecedentedly awakening and rising to rebel against the superpowers, but the countries and people of the second world, too, are using various means to resist the control and bullying by the superpowers. the situation is developing in a direction more and more unfavourable to the superpowers and favourable to the people of all countries in the world.

china and denmark are separated by oceans, but deep understanding and sincere friendship have always existed between the people of our two countries. denmark is

one of the earliest european countries to recognize the people's republic of china, and diplomatic relations between china and denmark were established in 1950. for a long period, the government of the kingdom of denmark resolutely stood for restoring the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. last year, the danish foreign minister openly declared that denmark has always regarded taiwan as a part of china and the question of taiwan is a question of china's internal affair. the chinese people express their heartfelt thanks to the danish government and people for their stand of upholding justice. at the same time, the chinese government and people resolutely support the kingdom of denmark in all her just actions to defend her own independence and sovereignty and oppose big-power hegemony.

since the establishment of diplomatic relations, there has been remarkable progress in the friendly relations and cooperation between china and denmark. our two countries have signed a civil aviation agreement, held economic and trade exhibition and industrial exhibition in each other's capital, and constantly developed our trade relations. besides, the friendly exchanges in culture and sports also showed a constant growth. we are confident that the official visit to china of prime minister poul hartling will certainly make important contributions to the promotion of friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

we wish the distinguished danish guests a successful visit. may the friendship between the people of china and denmark grow stronger and develop constantly.

Denmark Prime Minister Leaves Copenhagen for China

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 17, 1974)

poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, his wife and his party left here this afternoon for china on an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government, according to a copenhagen report.

chang ke-jen, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, was present at the airport to see them off.

Peking Extends Warm Welcome to Danish Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Upon Arrival

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, and mrs. elsebeth hartling arrived here by air this afternoon on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. several thousand people of the chinese capital gathered at the airport to give a rousing welcome to the distinguished danish guests from scandinavia.

prime minister and mrs. hartling's party includes jorgen gersing, permanent under-secretary of state at the prime minister's office; eigil jorgensen, permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs; flemming agerup and anders georg, under-secretaries of the ministry of foreign affairs; henning gottlieb, counsellor at the prime minister's office; william thune andersen, head of division of the ministry of foreign affairs; klaus otto kapel, head of section of the ministry of foreign affairs; and niels jorgen nehring, private secretary to the prime minister.

welcoming the distinguished danish guests at the airport were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching, vice-ministers of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua and wang hai-jung; and leading members of departments concerned chai shu-fan, tao chi, liu ai-feng, ting kuo-yu and cho lin, as well as chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang and his wife sun chi.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended a warm welcome to prime minister and mrs. hartling and the other distinguished danish guests at the airport on behalf of premier chou en-lai.

since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and denmark in 1950, the friendly relations between the two countries have constantly developed. in a joyous mood, people of the chinese capital warmly welcome the distinguished danish guests on their visit. colourful banners today fluttered over the main streets of the city and huge slogans trailing from tall buildings bore the words: "warm welcome to prime minister and mrs. hartling exclamation" "firmly support the people of european countries in their struggle against hegemonism exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and denmark exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the whole world exclamation"

the airport today flew the national flags of china and denmark. when prime minister and mrs. hartling and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien stepped forward to warmly shake hands with them. a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. a band played the national anthems of the two countries. prime minister hartling, accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished danish guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowd, people waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and shouted slogans of welcome, while youngsters danced to gay music. prime minister hartling clapped hands and waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

madame teng ying-chao, wife of premier chou en-lai, greeted prime minister and mrs. hartling at the guest house.

also present at the airport were danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and his wife, and officials of the danish embassy here, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish-Chinese Association Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted a seven-member delegation of the finnish-chinese association led by ilkka taipale with valto rasanen and markku koskela as its deputy leaders. they had a friendly conversation.

the delegation arrived in peking today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, yesterday evening met and feted seiichi tagawa, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party, his wife and two others.

among those present were secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association sun ping-hua and leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, hsu kuang and chen kang.

seiichi tagawa and others arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and feted seiichi tagawa, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party, his wife and two others.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, hsu kuang and chen kang.

the japanese guests arrived in peking earlier today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Receives Chinese Guests

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 17, 1974)

japanese chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido received lin li-yun, head, kang hsin-pin and li teh-lun, deputy heads, and some members of the visiting group of the central philharmonic society of china, at the prime minister's official residence here today.

on behalf of prime minister kakuei tanaka, susumu nekaido extended his best regards to the chinese guests.

he said, "the opening of regular air services has shortened the distance between japan and china. your friendly visits and performances in various places of japan are bound to make positive contributions to promoting the good-neighbourly and friendly relations and cultural exchange between our two countries."

lin li-yun thanked the departments concerned of the japanese government for their help to the group of the central philharmonic society of china in its visits and performances. she pledged to work for promoting the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan.

in the afternoon tomisaburo hashimoto, secretary general, and other responsible functionaries of the japanese liberal-democratic party, received lin li-yun, kang hsin-pin, li teh-lun and some members of the visiting group.

norio shirato, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, were present on both occasions.

Sian Municipality Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

a 19-member friendship delegation from the city of sian left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of chuzaburo kagita, mayor of nara, and motoki funahashi, mayor of kyoto.

leader of the delegation is sun chang-hsing, chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee,

and deputy leaders are lu man, a leading member of the shensi provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hsieh pang-ting, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

upon its departure from sian, the delegation was seen off at the railway station by huo shih-lien, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee; peng tien-chi, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of local departments concerned, as well as several hundred people of sian.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Visitors

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk this afternoon with a japanese youth and student exchange delegation. the delegation is led by kenichi sato, with heiichi ikura as its secretary-general and motoshi yoshimura as its deputy secretary-general.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, yueh tai-heng, chia hsueh-chien, lu peng-fei and wang tung-feng.

the delegation arrived in peking by a scheduled flight of the japan airline company on october 16. after visiting peking, the delegation will leave for a visit to northeast china and shanghai.

Chinese Cement Products Study Group Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

a five-member chinese cement products study group led by chi chun, vice-president of chinese society for silicates research, left peking by air today for a study tour and friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china economic association.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Vice Minister Sun Hsiao-feng Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1974)

sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the korean scientific and technical cooperation delegation which has come to china to attend the 15th session of the committee.

the korean scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by so jae hong, chairman of the korean section of the committee and vice-minister of chemical industry, arrived in peking by train this morning.

among the guests at the banquet were minister-counsellor li jae pil and economic counsellor jon dong su of the korean embassy here.

present were han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang yun-chih, chang shou-ping, chang hsien-wen and ho chang-ming.

the banquet was alive with a warm atmosphere of close unity of the people of china and korea. in their toasts, vice-minister sun hsiao-feng and vice-minister so jae hong pointed out, that the china-korea scientific

and technical cooperation would help raise the scientific and technical levels of the two countries and strengthen of the great friendship and militant unity cemented with blood between the two peoples.

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Korean Scientific Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, this evening met and feted six korean scientific workers including kim ul gyu and kim hyong boo. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

the korean scientific workers are on a scientific study and friendly visit to china in accordance with the 1974 plan of scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of china and korea, at the invitation of the academy of sciences of china.

the korean comrades arrived in peking on october 13 and will shortly leave for a study tour of other parts of china.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Bamako, Oct. 17, 1974)

malian head of state and president of the government moussa traore received chinese ambassador meng yueh here on october 15. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

China Hands Over Water Supply Project to Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 17, 1974)

a ceremony to hand over the water supply project in nouakchott by the people's republic of china to the islamic republic of mauritania was held here yesterday.

present on the occasion were minister of external affairs hamdi ould mouknass, minister of equipment abdallahi ould daddah, acting secretary-general of the ministry of equipment kane mamadou, and director of maritime establishment sow mohamed deyna.

charge d'affaires ad interim lin ping-nan and economic attache chu feng-hsiang of the chinese embassy in mauritania as well as leader of the engineering and technical work team shih mao-yuan were also present.

minister abdallahi ould daddah and charge d'affaires a.i. lin ping-nan spoke at the ceremony.

in his speech, the mauritanian minister said the construction of the water supply project in nouakchott is a symbol of the daily developing, close relations of fruitful cooperation between the peoples and governments of china and mauritania. he pointed out: "this project not only successfully solves the problem of water supply in nouakchott, but also is an important factor of development, the result of which will certainly be helpful to transforming the environment of our young capital."

the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, on behalf of the chinese government and people, wished the mauritanian government and people new and greater victories on their road of advance, and expressed the firm confidence that the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened and developed.

after the speeches, they signed a document on behalf of their governments.

after the ceremony, foreign minister mouknass gave a reception.

the water supply project in nouakchott is built in accordance with an agreement signed between the chinese and mauritanian governments on september 29, 1971. the project, which comprises well digging and ground works, started in may, 1971, and was completed last august.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Ambassador to Netherlands Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to the netherlands, left the hague for home yesterday, according to a report from that city.

to see him off at the airport were officials of the netherlands foreign ministry and envoys of a number of countries.

the outgoing chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception before leaving his post.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Visiting Group of Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1974)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the visiting group of the popular front for liberation of palestine led by taysir quba, member of the political bureau of the front.

o. mokhtar, assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was present on the occasion.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying; president chai tse-min and vice-president yang chi of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned wang pu-ching, chao chun-cheng, chu ma-hung, wang chin-cheng, li liu-ken and chao chun-sheng.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Attache and His Wife Give Army Day Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

col. ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the embassy of the socialist republic of romania in peking, and his wife gave a film reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the romanian army day.

among the guests at the reception were wang ti-kang, secretary-general of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including chai ming-wu, tang yuan, li ching, chang chung, kan mai and hsi chao-ming.

present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife.

military attaches of foreign embassies in peking were also present.

romanian documentaries were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Postal Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

the swiss postal delegation led by heinz gubler, director of the postal services of the directorate-general of posts and telecommunications of switzerland, left here by air today for a tour of southern parts of china before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by sung hsing-min, acting director of the directorate-general of posts under the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications, and swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural.

chu chun-ho, chinese vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, met and had a warm and friendly conversation on october 16 with all members of the delegation. present on the occasion were director of the foreign affairs bureau under the ministry

chiao wei-chung and acting director of the directorate-general of posts sung hsing-min.

in the evening, vice-minister chu chun-ho gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1974)

the tanzanian shipping delegation led by sepeku foum, tanzanian managing director of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company, left peking by air yesterday to tour shanghai and kwangchow before going home. the delegation was accompanied by chen meng-chi, chinese managing director of the company, and chi jung-yu, chinese general manager of the company.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, and l.l. ngatwika, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy here.

while in peking, the tanzanian delegation attended the eighth meeting of the board of directors of the joint shipping company, and visited the peking institute of languages and the peking arts and crafts works.

yang chieh, minister of communications, met and feted the delegation on october 14.

CHINA AND US

US Linguists' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1974)

hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, yesterday evening met and feted a 12-member linguists' delegation from the united states led by professor winfred lehman.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday as guests of educational circles of the chinese capital.

the american friends will visit institutes of higher learning, and tour places of historical interest in peking. it will leave here on october 26 to visit other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Friendship Organizations in West Germany Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 16, 1974)

germany-china friendship societies in the federal republic of germany have held pictorial exhibitions, lecture meetings or chinese film shows in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

under the auspices of the frankfurt cultural bureau and the league of spare-time education of frankfurt, the germany-china friendship society of frankfurt held from october 2 to 13 a pictorial exhibition on new china. during the exhibition, chinese films "the red detachment of women", "on the docks" and "fiery years" were shown.

a celebration meeting was held in mannheim by the germany-china friendship society of that city on october 6 to mark the occasion.

the germany-china friendship societies of stuttgart, bremen, goettingen, heidelberg, kassel, munich and nuremberg have also held lecture meetings on china and showed chinese films including "hungchi canal", "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "the white-haired girl". discussion meetings were also held in some cities.

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 18, 1974)

the delegation of the federal diet of the federal republic of germany led by richard jaeger, vice-president of the federal diet, wound up its visit to shanghai and left here for peking by special plane this afternoon in the company of lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chang chen-ya, a standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee, and chen chih, deputy to the national people's congress.

while in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai electrical machinery plant and a children's palace. they also made a sightseeing tour of the city.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from peking yesterday morning, and feng kuo-chu gave a banquet in honour of the visitors in the evening. the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. toasts were drunk to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and the federal republic of germany and the friendly relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Health Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

the health delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by dr. abdul aziz aldal, minister of health, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by plane this afternoon.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping and vice-minister huang shu-tse and leading members of departments concerned.

present were mrs. alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, wife of the p.d.r.y. ambassador to china, charge d'affaires ad interim of the p.d.r.y. embassy here

ahmed aidroos fadaq and his wife, and other embassy officials, as well as ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china abdo othman mohamed.

while in china, the distinguished guests visited hospitals, a factory, rural people's communes and schools, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking, shanghai and hofei, capital of anhwei province, and attended celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the guests had made extensive contacts with personnel from chinese medical circles and exchanged experience with them. in hofei, they met with chinese medical workers who had worked in the people's democratic republic of yemen.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 17, 1974)

the yugoslav sports delegation led by nakija pozderac, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation, wound up its friendly visit to hangchow and left here for shanghai by train this evening.

the delegation arrived here from peking by air yesterday. in the evening, member of the standing committee of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee weng sen-ho and leading members of organizations concerned met all members of the delegation. after the meeting, the physical culture and sports commission of chekiang province gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

while in hangchow, the delegation visited a silk tapestry mill, inspected local sports facilities, watched a group callisthenics display at the fifth provincial sports meet of chekiang, toured the scenic west lake and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Adviser to Zaire President

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1974)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic of zaire, and his assistant isekusu is'osambi.

present on the occasion were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and lo hsu and kao chien-chung, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation and Military Goodwill Delegation Leave Peking for Lusaka

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

a government delegation of the people's republic of china led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and a military goodwill delegation of the p.r.c. led by chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, left peking for lusaka by air this afternoon. the delegations will attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the republic of zambia and pay friendly visits at the invitation of the zambian government and its ministry of defence.

among those present at the airport to send the delegations off were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua and li ke, vice-ministers of economic relations with foreign countries; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; and sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

p.l. kasanda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, was also present.

li chiang-fen, deputy leader of the government delegation of the people's republic of china and chinese ambassador to zambia, is already in lusaka.

BAIRAM FESTIVAL

Bairam Festival Observed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1974)

chinese and foreign moslems in peking held services at the tungszu mosque today to mark the annual bairam festival.

among those attending the services were diplomatic envoys, experts and students from pakistan, afghanistan, syria, iraq, algeria, egypt, somalia, guinea, morocco, tunisia, palestine, the sudan, senegal, kuwait, chad, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the yemen arab republic, mali, iran, tanzania and mauritania.

moslems from various asian and african countries exchanged festival greetings with chinese moslems.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 7, 1974 No. 5728

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STUDIES OF "THE DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER"

Occupy the Various Spheres of the Superstructure with Marxism

- a study of the "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber"

by

Chiang T'ien (江 天)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 16, 1974)

The struggle personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao twenty years ago to criticize the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism in the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber is another important struggle on the ideological and cultural front after the criticism of the reactionary film "The Life of Wu Hsün" in the early years of the founding of the People's Republic. In this violent struggle, Chairman Mao wrote the "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber" to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism. He supported the newborn forces, once again stressed the Party's policies toward intellectuals and pointed out the orientation for research work in The Dream of the Red Chamber. This is an important document of the proletariat for the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the various cultural spheres. Chairman Mao's letter is of extremely profound guiding significance in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is being developed in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way at present.

I

Chairman Mao's letter was written in 1954 which was precisely the important period of the deep-going development of socialist transformation

in our country. In this period, the Party set forth and vigorously implemented the general line for socialist industrialization and for carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce in the transition period. The tremendous changes in the economic base inevitably reflected the acute contradictions and struggles in the spheres of the superstructure. The great struggle developed around the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber is the reflection of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere.

The Dream of the Red Chamber is a symbolic history of the class struggle on the eve of the total collapse of the feudal society and has a clearcut anti-Confucian tendency. It "hides the true facts" and uses "spurious and rustic talks" to depict class struggle in feudal society. It has molded the typical figures of various classes and strata in the feudal period and created an excellent literary language. It is a political historical novel which is strongest in ideology and highest in artistic nature in the history of classical literature in our country. The Dream of the Red Chamber writes about political struggle and love affairs are but a cover. Through reading The Dream of the Red Chamber, it is possible to understand China in the past from this encyclopedia of feudal society, and understand classes and class struggle and the inevitable law that the reactionary decadent feudal society will perish and that the "flowers fall off, do what one may."

After The Dream of the Red Chamber was off the press, different classes have invariably started from their political aims to analyze and appraise it with different viewpoints. All the new and old "Redologists" of the landlord and bourgeois classes are bound to adopt various methods to distort and disparage The Dream of the Red Chamber and the aim of their redundant "researches" is to propagate the contraband of idealism and the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes through the sphere of classical literature and serve their reactionary political aim. The research carried out by the proletariat into the works of the ancient writers is based on the principle of "making the past serve the present" and "discarding the feudal dross and assimilating the democratic essence" to sum up the historical experiences of the class struggle in the past, and serve the actual class struggle and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, there is at all times acute struggle around the studies of this work.

In 1921, the great Communist Party of China was born. It was precisely at this time that Hu Shih put forth the notorious counter-revolutionary slogan of "studying more problems and talking less of isms" and at the same time cast forth the "Verification of The Dream of the Red Chamber Through Textual Research." He also frankly announced, "My verification through textual research of hundreds of thousands of words of the novel" "is for teaching people a method to guard against being deluded"--to avoid "being led by Marx, Lenin and Stalin by the nose." It can thus be seen that in hoisting the tattered banner of "putting in order the traditional culture and learning of the nation," he aimed at luring people

into the blind alley of wrapping themselves up in the study of ancient papers and scholastic textual research in a vain attempt to prohibit the wide dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in China.

Hu Shih was a reactionary man of letters of the comprador-bourgeois class who worshipped foreign things, sold his own country, worshipped Confucianism and opposed Legalism. His "Verification of The Dream of the Red Chamber Through Textual Research" distorted at will The Dream of the Red Chamber, which is a political historical novel revealing the inevitable decline and fall of the feudal society. Taking the idealist viewpoint of history, he completely neglected the universal law governing the typification of literary works and talked nonsense saying that The Dream of the Red Chamber was an "insipid and naturalistic" "autobiography" of the author and that the "intention" of the whole book was to discuss the "friendship and sentiments of unmarried girls" and had nothing to do with class struggle, thus vainly attempting to wipe out the profound social content and clearcut political tendency of this classical novel and negate its progressive role in history.

Chairman Mao points out, "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history. Such is the history of civilization for thousands of years. To interpret history from this viewpoint is historical materialism; standing in opposition to this viewpoint is historical idealism." Hu Shih used the viewpoint of historical idealism to study The Dream of the Red Chamber, propagate the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, peddle the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes and oppose the Marxist class theory. His trash precisely conformed to the needs of Liu Shao-ch'i and company for pushing the revisionist line. Therefore, in the early fifties, Liu Shao-ch'i and company flagrantly changed the outward look of Yü Po-p'ing's old work "Identifying The Dream of the Red Chamber" written in the twenties and re-published it under the changed name of "Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber." "Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber" completely plagiarized Hu Shih's tricks. Its doctrine of the "combination of Ch'ai and Tai" "combined into one" the two antagonistic artistic images of Hsüeh Pao-ch'ai, the defender of feudal ethics and Lin Tai-yü, the mutineer to feudal ethics. It also propagated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius of "complaining without indignation" and "tenderness and gentleness." After the publication of this book, they successively cast forth scores of "searches for proofs" and "commentaries." The Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism which had corrupted the youths for thirty years and more in the sphere of classical literature was actually allowed to flood the country once again. They vigorously opposed and resisted the articles of the "nobodies" who criticized this reactionary trend of thought and served the bourgeoisie in resisting socialist transformation.

At that time, the sphere of literature and art was dominated by the revisionist black line in literature and art. Chou Yang and company, who were Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in the sphere of literature and art, made use of their usurped authority, adopted all kinds of despicable means and vainly attempted to use classical literature, which was the hereditary territory of the exploiting classes, to serve capitalist restoration. On discerning the grave situation of the dictatorship of the black line in the

literary and art circles, Chairman Mao resolutely launched the criticism of the "Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber" and Hu Shih's reactionary ideas and called for the development of "the struggle against the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism which has been poisoning young people in the field of classical literature for more than 30 years." In the letter, Chairman Mao pointed out, "They are the first serious attack in over 30 years on the erroneous views of a so-called authoritative writer in the field of study of The Dream of the Red Chamber." Chairman Mao sharply pointed out, "We have the strange situation in which Yü P'ing-po's idealism is tolerated and lively critical essays by 'nobodies' are obstructed. This deserves our attention." Chairman Mao's letter profoundly exposed the reactionary nature of the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and company in exercising dictatorship over the proletariat in the ideological sphere and capitulating to the bourgeoisie. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the struggle to criticize the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism was widely and deeply developed throughout the country. It dealt a heavy blow at Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, swept away the layers of heavy fog enveloping The Dream of the Red Chamber, pointed out the orientation for research work in The Dream of the Red Chamber and scored tremendous victories. This is of profound historic significance to the socialist revolution on the ideological and cultural fronts. As Chairman Mao pointed out in the struggle to criticize the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique: "The criticism of idealism has indeed given the Hu Feng clique 'contradictions and difficulties.' It can thus be seen that the criticism is correct." "This can also reveal the importance and necessity of our struggle to criticize the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism."

II

In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius today, a renewed study of Chairman Mao's brilliant document entitled "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber" and a review of the course of struggle to criticize the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism in the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber twenty years ago make us see more clearly that on the ideological and cultural fronts, the struggle between the proletariat and bourgeoisie is protracted and tortuous and may be very acute at times. The criticism of bourgeois idealism and the use of Marxism to occupy the various spheres of the superstructure are thus a protracted combat task.

In the early fifties, our struggle against the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism was the continuation of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the question of Inside Story of the Ch'ing Court and The Life of Wu Hsün. After the great campaign for the criticism of the reactionary film "The Life of Wu Hsün," Liu Shao-ch'i and company were not at all reconciled to their defeat and they continued to stubbornly push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and make use of the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to attack the proletarian revolutionary line and the dictatorship of the proletariat. As Chairman Mao pointed out in the letter, "It is almost the same

when the film 'Inside Story of the Ch'ing Court' and 'The Life of Wu Hsün' were shown. The film 'Inside Story of the Ch'ing Court,' which has been described by certain people as patriotic but is in fact a film of national betrayal, has not been criticized and repudiated at any time since it was shown all over the country. Although 'The Life of Wu Hsün' has been criticized, up to now no lessons have been drawn."

In the early sixties, Liu Shao-ch'i went to the battle stripped to the waist and once again cast forth his sinister "Self-Cultivation" for propagating bourgeois idealism and advocating the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. On the question of The Dream of the Red Chamber, there was once again a flood of bourgeois idealism. They had successively published scholastic works of textual research containing millions of words to vigorously propagate the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes. They also changed the outward look of the wornout trash of the Hu Shih school which had already been criticized in the past and brought it out once again for restoring on a large scale the Hu Shih school of idealism.

The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao used idealism as the theoretical program for restoring capitalism. He propagated the idealist concept of history about "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," maliciously slandered the working people, and advocated idealist transcendentalism and the "theory of innate genius" in a vain attempt to set up the fascist hereditary dynasty of the Lin family. Starting from bourgeois idealism, he also annotated The Dream of the Red Chamber, summed up the double-faced tactics from the negative figures in The Dream of the Red Chamber, and drew experience from intrigues and plots in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and obstruct the progress of history.

However, "retrogression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend." Because both Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao moved against the historical tide, they were inevitably smashed to smithereens by the advancing wheel of history.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Speaking of world outlook, there are basically only two schools of thought, namely the proletarian school and the bourgeois school." After the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. However, would bourgeois idealism perish in the wake of this? This is impossible. The Party's basic line tells us that the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and their two kinds of world outlook will still go on for a long time in the future. In the sphere of the superstructure, it will take a very long time to decide the issue in the struggle between socialism or capitalism. As far as the question of the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber is concerned, there was struggle in the past and there will still be struggle in the future. There will still be all kinds of manifestations of bourgeois idealism in the sphere of classical literature. This is because "remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not

easily give way." We must continue to criticize the old system and old ideas of the exploiting classes, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, criticize idealism and metaphysics and carry the socialist revolution in the ideological sphere through to the end.

III

The great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius seeks to occupy the various spheres of the superstructure with Marxism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration so that the socialist country will not change color. According to the experience of the struggle to criticize the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism in the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber, it is necessary to carry the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure through to the end, and strengthen the theoretical development of the Party and the contingent of Marxist theorists.

Around the struggle to criticize the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism in the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber, Liu Shao-ch'i and company were despotic and domineering. They flagrantly abetted and shielded the bourgeoisie in propagating idealism but adopted the style of aristocratic lords in suppressing and attacking the articles of "nobodies" who criticized these reactionary ideas. This was because they had usurped part of the leadership and pushed the revisionist line and exercised the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the sphere of literature and art. Consequently, we must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, use Marxism to occupy the various spheres of the superstructure and bring up in the struggle a powerful contingent of theorists armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

Chairman Mao has all along attached great importance to the bringing up and building of contingents of Marxist theorists. As early as in the years of the revolutionary wars, Chairman Mao pointed out, "To defeat the enemy, we must rely primarily on the army with guns. But this army alone is not enough; we must also have a cultural army, which is absolutely indispensable for uniting our own ranks and defeating the enemy." After the founding of the People's Republic, Chairman Mao once again taught us, "It is necessary to grasp class struggle in the ideological sphere." It is precisely in these important struggles successively initiated and led by Chairman Mao in person on the ideological and cultural fronts that our contingents of Marxist theorists have continuously grown and prospered.

The Marxist theory has been born and developed in struggle and the contingents of Marxist theorists can also be built and strengthened only in struggle. The struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a strong motivating force for developing theoretical work as well as the best school for bringing up the contingent of theorists. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, in order to use Marxism to occupy the various spheres of the superstructure, we must painstakingly study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, follow the principle of "making the past

serve the present," use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, sum up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and class struggle as a whole and study the contradictions and struggles reflected in the political and historical novel The Dream of the Red Chamber to serve the actual class struggle, the opposition to and prevention of revisionism, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to strengthen the theoretical contingent of Marxism, it is necessary to pay attention to discovering and bringing up newborn forces and continuously reinforce our theoretical contingent with new blood. At present, the theoretical contingent composed of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers active on the theoretical front is a new thing that has emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Full of revolutionary heroism, they have mounted the rostrum of mass criticism and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all the reactionary classes on the decline. They have used the Marxist viewpoint to study The Dream of the Red Chamber and the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and class struggle as a whole and become a great revolutionary army capable of taking up both cultural and military work and playing the great role of the main force in the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure. Practice shows that the formation of the theoretical contingent of workers, peasants and soldiers has basically transformed the outlook of our theoretical contingent and greatly raised its combat effectiveness as a whole.

To build a contingent of Marxist theorists, it is necessary to further strengthen the Party's centralized leadership, encourage the professional theoretical workers to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and bring into full play the backbone role of the professional theoretical contingents so as to train and develop the contingent of Marxist theorists. We must unite and bring into full play the role of all the intellectuals who are willing to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. As for those intellectuals who have been more deeply poisoned by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, so long as they are willing to make revolution and criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we "of course should adopt the attitude of uniting with them." Practice shows that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, most of the intellectuals can forge ahead together with us.

The protracted and formidable historic mission of using Marxism to occupy the various spheres of the superstructure can only be accomplished by the proletariat through mobilizing and leading millions upon millions of people to fight together. We must follow Chairman Mao's instructions, mobilize all the positive factors, unite with all the forces that can be united with, and organize a vast and powerful revolutionary army to win new victories in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and carry the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure through to the end.

* * *

GRAIN SUPPLY

An Historic Turning Point

- an investigation into the realization of self-sufficiency in grain by the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1974)

In the short period of a quarter of a century after the founding of new China, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan, long known for their many natural disasters, low yield and serious shortage of grain in the history of our country, have witnessed important changes in the outlook of agricultural production. In 1970, after the three provinces achieved basical self-sufficiency in grain, the broad masses of cadres and people continuously took big strides forward along the road of learning from Tachai in agriculture. In 1973, they again achieved the aim of having more than enough grain for their own consumption, thus making an important contribution toward "heading away from the situation of having to ship grain from south to north."

The transformation of the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan from protracted grain shortage to self-sufficiency in grain is an historic turning point and a great event of tremendous political significance and economic significance.

I

The three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan lying in the basins of the Yellow River, Huai River and Hai River were historically afflicted by alternating droughts and floods and were constantly the victims of natural disasters. The "local gazettes" of the three provinces were replete with such entires as: "A severe drought brought barren lands extending over thousands of miles"; "torrential rains washed away all rice crops, and fathers and sons killed each other for food"; "the breaching of a river embankment washed away or submerged the houses and numerous people were either drowned or had to run away." The imposition of unbearable taxes and the practice of ruthless oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes, the uninterrupted wars, and the plunder of imperialism in the modern times further sabotaged agriculture in the three provinces. To uphold their reactionary rule and gratify the extravagant needs of the government and the army, the dynasties of all ages could not but ransack large quantities of grain from the south of the Yangtze River and the Huai River for transportation to the north. According to records, there were as many as 9,000 or more grain barges operating on the Peking-Hangchow Grand Canal during the Ming Dynasty. In the Ch'ing Dynasty, as much as 4,000,000 shih of tax grain requisitioned in the south were brought to the north each year. This situation involving the transfer of grain

from the south to the north had all along been going on over a long period of time in the old society.

The people of the three provinces, living in misery caused by government oppression, yearned strongly for the overthrow of the reactionary rule, the conquest of natural disasters caused by floods and drought, and a breakaway from poverty. In many places, there circulated such a folk song: "Ah, the water of the Hai River flows on and on. It has come and gone for thousands of years. When would the end come to the bloody tears flowing down the cheeks of the poor people? We could only look forward to the sun rising in the East." "What we hope day and night is that the flood water of the Huai River would not overflow its banks, and that one day there would appear a great savior who would place the Huai River under proper control and bring peace to all of the people."

After the birth of the new China, the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee showed unusual concern for the sufferings of the people of Hopei, Shantung and Honan. Chairman Mao had personally surveyed the three provinces on many occasions. In 1950, the basin of the Huai River was hit by flood water of extraordinary magnitude. In the spring of the following year, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "The Huai River must be harnessed." In 1952, Chairman Mao personally inspected the Yellow River and again instructed, "We must handle well the business of the Yellow River." In 1963, Chairman Mao personally wrote the inscription, "The Hai River must be brought under permanent control."

Chairman Mao's great directives greatly inspired the fighting spirits of the broad masses of cadres and commune members in declaring war on the vast natural world. For over 20 years, the people of the three provinces led by the Party relied on the strength of socialist collective economy to rise in great vigor, work hard on a large scale and wage an unrelenting struggle against serious natural disasters. In the winter and spring each year, there were tens of millions of people braving the winds and snowstorms and fighting bravely at the worksites of farmland irrigation projects. They raised the height and increased by double the thickness of the 1,000-odd-kilometer long great embankment along the Yellow River, and changed the previous circumstances of the Yellow River breaching its banks twice every three years. At the basins of the Huai River and the Hai River, they excavated and dredged several thousand big and small rivers, thus removing the threats of floods and waterlogging to over 100 million mow of low-lying land liable to waterlogging. Simultaneously with guarding against floods and waterlogging, the people of the three provinces widely carried out farm capital construction activities centering on prevention and resistance against drought. In the hilly areas at the upper reaches of the river, they build reservoirs and terraced fields, planted trees and built forests to control soil erosion and the loss of water. On the plains, they sank wells and built ditches, improved soil through the control of alkalinity, and strived to transform conditions for agricultural production. Many calamity-prone and low-yield areas showed continuous changes in their features.

By 1970, the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan had achieved basic self-sufficiency in grain. In 1973, the highest record in history was set for the total grain output, which registered an increase of 150 percent compared with the period shortly after liberation in 1949. That year, after keeping adequate ration grain, seed, fodder, collective reserve grain to insure the consumption of the people in cities and towns, the three provinces surrendered to the state over 1,000 million catties of grain. Thereafter, the wish of the people of the three provinces over many years for a turnaround in the food-shortage situation has been translated into reality. This fully shows the superiority of our socialist system.

The three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan form one of our main economic zones. Here the quick or slow pace of agricultural development, a surplus or a shortage of grain had a great impact on the development of our national economy. Before the realization of self-sufficiency in grain, the state had each year to bring a portion of grain from the south to supply the needs of the people of the calamity-stricken areas in the three provinces. Now, this situation has greatly changed. In the past few years, grain output in the three provinces continuously increased, and forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations, fisheries and economic crops made all-round development. The grain reserves of the state and the collective grain reserves of communes and brigades also registered marked increases. With an increase in grain output, we can not only give energetic support to industrial construction but also gradually improve the living standard of the people. In a bad year, surpluses and shortages can be adjusted in a province. Once war breaks out, we can solve the needs of the army and people on the spot. The great strategic guideline of "be prepared against war and natural disasters and do everything for the people" put forward by Chairman Mao has gradually been implemented.

II

The realization of self-sufficiency in grain by the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan is a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution. According to statistics, in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the total grain output of the three provinces showed an increase of 27,000 million catties or an average annual increase of 1,500 million. In the eight years after 1965, the three provinces showed a grain output increase of 33,400 million catties or an average annual increase of 4,170 million catties. The eight years of the great cultural revolution showed a total output increase of over 6,400 million catties or an average annual grain increase of 150 percent greater than the previous seventeen years. The increased grain output in these eight years approached the total grain output of the three provinces in 1949.

The process of agricultural development in the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan is replete with the heated struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. In 1958 from the realization of agricultural cooperation to the switch-over to people's communes, the

people of the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan developed agriculture on a large scale by going all out and aiming high along the socialist orientation charted by Chairman Mao, and grain output rose very rapidly. However, during the period of temporary difficulties in national economy, Liu Shao-ch'i and company made every effort to push the revisionist line, advocated "san-tzu i-pao"* and other trash. They spread the fallacy that "as the north is frequently afflicted by natural calamities, feeding on grain supplied by other areas is justified," and fanned up the evil call for "each of the eight immortals to display their own divine powers when crossing the sea," thus encouraging the capitalist tendency in the countryside, and dampening the socialist activism of the people of the three provinces in developing agricultural production. In those few years, the grain output of the three provinces again dropped. This fact eloquently showed that "the correctness or incorrectness of the political and ideological line decides everything." Whenever the evil wind of capitalism rises, agricultural production drops. Whenever the righteous wind of socialism rises, agricultural production goes up rapidly.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and especially since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party committees at various levels in the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan have organized the broad masses of cadres and commune members to penetratingly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist lines, seriously summed up experiences and lessons drawn from agricultural development, raised continuously their awareness of class struggle and the two line struggle, and whipped up a spectacular movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The broad masses of cadres and communes took Tachai and Hsiyang hsien as examples, seriously implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, criticized and resisted capitalist tendencies, and strived to develop the socialist collective economy. In the past few years, there emerged in various places of the three provinces not only thousands of advanced communes and brigades in learning from Tachai but also a large number of advanced hsien in learning from Tachai like Linhsien, Huihsien, Hsinhsiang, Tsunhua, Chengting, Yüt'ai, Chiaonan, Huanghsien, etc. Last year, the average per-mow grain output of 166 hsien and municipalities in the three provinces reached or surpassed the targets specified by the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The emergence of a large number of advanced typical examples gave impetus to deepening further the forward development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and greatly accelerated the pace of agricultural development in the three provinces.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committees of the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan have more consciously implemented the general policy of developing the national

---

* The extension of free markets and of plots for private use, the promotion of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and the fixing of output quotas on a household basis.--SPRCP Ed.

economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," correctly handled the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and put the development of agriculture in the important place. The Party committees at the provincial, district and hsien levels have sent out large numbers of cadres to reinforce the forefront of agricultural production, devoted the great part of mobile local financial resources to agricultural development and also energetically organized various lines and trades to serve agriculture wholeheartedly. In 1973, 70.5 percent of the local mobile financial resources in Hopei Province were devoted to the development of agricultural production, and the mobile local financial resources in various districts and hsien devoted to agriculture also generally amounted to over 80 percent. The investment sunk by the two provinces of Shantung and Honan last year in agriculture was double that in 1970. The quantity of rolled steel supplied in support of agriculture also showed an increase of over 70 percent.

The over 1,000 local "five small" industries developed in a planned manner by the three provinces in the past few years have played an important role in speeding up the development of agriculture. In light of the situation of drought and water shortage in many places, the three provinces have all taken the manufacture of equipment for drawing water and resisting the drought as the main direction of attack for industry to aid agriculture. Over the past few years, the annual output of diesel engines by the three provinces has shown a big margin of increase, and the acreage irrigated by wells has expanded rapidly. At present, the plains of the three provinces are studded with pump wells like the pieces on a chessboard. With well irrigation combined with canal irrigation, the irrigated acreage has amounted to two-fifths of the total acreage under cultivation. Since the great cultural revolution, various places in the three provinces have set up over 200 small nitrogen fertilizer plants and a number of phosphate fertilizer plants. The industrial department have also built for the countryside a large number of tractors and several million units of other agricultural machines, thus accelerating the progress of the agricultural mechanization in the three provinces and providing favorable conditions for the development of socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

III

Under the inspiration of the great call for "heading away from the situation of having to ship grain from the south to the north" issued by Chairman Mao, the people of the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan have in the struggle to overcome natural disasters and speed up the development of agricultural production displayed great socialist activism and demonstrated great strength. They learn from the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, fight against heaven and earth and the class enemy, and develop and strengthen the collective economy of the people's communes. In those areas already with better natural conditions, high yield and still higher yield has been achieved to provide the state with more and more commodity grain. In the case of many areas which were formerly attacked by many kinds of natural disasters and low in yield, some have achieved self-sufficiency in grain and some have more than enough grain for their own consumption, thus changing their backward features.

The Hengshui Administrative District at the basin of Heilungkang was in the past a calamity-afflicted district most seriously affected by natural disastdrs with the lowest yield. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committees at various levels in this district, in association with the reality of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in the countryside, organized the cadres and commune members to study the Party's basic line, criticize the capitalist tendencies, firmly adhere to the socialist orientation and further strengthen the building of leading bodies at the basic levels. They led the masses to bring the Hai River under permanent control and carry out farmland construction in a big way, thus enabling this old calamity-afflicted district seriously short of grain to realize self-sufficiency in grain.

Tsaoch'iang hsien in this district has a brigade called Shihpahang. In the past, it was a well-known poverty-stricken brigade. Counting from 1959, the quantity of grain supplied them by the state amounted to 190,000 catties. In 1972, after a drop in production was registered due to natural disasters, the secretary of the brigade Party branch said at a Party branch meeting, "The Tachai brigade in years of natural disasters managed to achieve 'three don'ts' and 'no shortage in three respects.'" We have learned from Tachai all these years, but we have still to feed on state-supplied grain. How can this be justified?" The Party branch members discussed things for several evenings and were determined to make a year of great effort to "repay" all the state grain consumed in the past 10-odd years. With Tachai taken as an example, they led the masses to brave winds and snowstorms and fight heaven and earth. They sank two 300-meter deep pump wells, and turned over 1,000 mow of land into irrigated fields. Last year, the whole brigade's total grain output rose from 430,000 catties in the preceding year to 1,180,000 catties. It delivered and sold over 241,000 catties of grain to the state, which exceeded by 50,000-odd catties the quantity of grain supplied by the state in the past 10-odd years. The brigade had still 245,000 catties of collective reserve grain. Seeing the scene of the brigade turning from a poor into a rich one, people were elated and praised, "Tsaoch'iang had a Shihpahang. Its soil is poor but its people, though poor, are strong in determination. The grain supplied to it in over ten years has been 'returned' to the state in one year. It even gets prepared against war and against natural disasters and has stored grain everywhere."

The transformation of Shihpahang is typical example of the tremendous changes that have taken place in thousands of communes and brigades in Hopei, Shantung and Honan over a short period of time. Many former waterlogged low-lying areas which "grew one gourd for two ladles" have now become high-yield and stable-yield areas. Many areas where a drop of water was formerly worth its weight in oil have now irrigation facilities. Many saline-alkali "nests" which in the past reaped not a single harvest in nine years out of ten have now become granaries.

On the western bank of the Peking-Hanchow Grand Canal is the Yüt'ai hsien. Before liberation, every time after a flood disaster, the peasants carried wornout baskets on shoulder poles and led the old and young to

flee the famine in groups in all directions. This made the hsien on the bank of the "grain-transport canal" notorious for its beggars. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, agricultural production in this hsien developed slowly. It was once the hsien which had the biggest share of the state-supplied grain when the average population in Shantung Province was taken into consideration. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was launched with vigor and vitality in the whole hsien. The commune members said, "Since Tachai could fight three battles at Langwochang, we don't believe that our Yüt'ai could not change its outlook!" In the spring of 1971, everyone from the hsien Party committee secretary to office cadres enthusiastically went deep into the midst of basic levels. Starting with grasping class struggle, the leading bodies in communes and brigades were overhauled one by one. This brought about tremendous changes in the spiritual outlook of the cadres and people in the whole hsien. In winter every year, the commune members braved severe cold and walked on ice to dredge rivers and dig canals, thus converting the low-lying lakeside areas into paddy fields. In four years, the average per-mow grain output and the total output in the whole hsien all rose over 150 percent. The quantity of grain sold to the state reached 200 million catties. The hsien became the hsien in Shantung Province that provided the largest quantity of commodity grain when the average population was taken into consideration.

The administrative districts of Yüan (yang), Yen (chin) and Feng (ch'iu) in Honan Province lying along the old course of the Yellow River were either sandy or saline-alkali low-lying areas, with poor soil susceptible to drought and waterlogging. After liberation and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of the three hsien under the leadership of the Party fought doggedly against floods and waterlogging, the saline-alkali soil, sandstorms, drought and other natural disasters. In 1968, the leading members of the revolutionary committee of Yenchin hsien led over 600 cadres to cross the Yellow River to head for Lanhsiao hsien over 200 li away to learn the revolutionary spirit and practical experience of the late Comrade Chiao Yü-lu who led the people of the whole hsien in fighting heaven and earth. Back in the hsien, they led the people of the whole hsien in dredging rivers and building canals, draining waterlogged land to control alkali, and planting trees to build forests, thus anchoring 179 larger sand-dunes in the whole hsien. During the Spring Festival this year, the secretary of the Party committee of Yüanyang hsien led over 300 cadres and 70,000 commune members to pitch camp on the bank of the Yellow River. They brought with them their beddings and dried provisions. Braving the swirling snowflakes, they swung shovels and picks to dredge the rivers and lead water containing large amount of silt from the Yellow River for irrigation, thus turning the waterlogged low-lying areas into fertile fields. After several years of effort, grain output in the three hsien rose from year to year. Last year, they provided the state with over 100 million catties of commodity grain and had more than enough grain for their own consumption. This year, these three hsien again reaped a bumper harvest in wheat. As they were enthusiastically delivering tax and selling surplus grain to the state, there came the good news that

these three hsien were required to send grain to Peking. This was the first time this old disaster-afflicted area was required to send their bumper-crop grain to the Capital. The cadres and the people felt unusually excited. Many people stayed awake all night, checked the grain storages throughout the night, assessed and compared different varieties and inspected quality. During the few days of grain delivery, the highway and small paths were crowded with trucks, horse-drawn carts, tractors, hand-carts as they moved in an endless stream in the direction of the grain station. Many old poor peasants said with excitement, "Our Yüan, Yen and Feng had in the past been fed with grain from 12 provinces all over the country, including rice from the South, maize from the North, sorghum from the Northeast, for many years. Such grain was sent by Chairman Mao for our consumption. Now,it is our turn to make a contribution to the state. We must send the best grain to Peking and let Chairman Mao and the people of the Capital know that the Yüan, Yen and Feng are no longer the disaster-afflicted areas as in the past!" (NCNA Correspondent)

* * *

PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Hung-ch'i Article on Tremendous Victories of Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

the immense gains of china's great proletarian cultural revolution are the subject of an article by yu tung, carried in issue no. 10, 1974, of the journal "red flag".

entitled "a great performance by hundreds of millions of people in opposing and preventing revisionism", the article declares: "the tremendous victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution have smashed through the fond dreams of the class enemies at home and abroad, who attempted to restore capitalism in china, have greatly consolidated and fortified the dictatorship of the proletariat and have built a great steel wall among the masses of the people, opposing and preventing revisionism.

"the purpose of our great proletarian cultural revolution is to make sure that our socialist state will never change its political colour, that china will always stand by the oppressed people and nations in the world and will endeavour to make greater contributions to humanity.

"the tremendous victories won during the cultural revolution in the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism have been gained by relying on the revolutionary unity of the entire party, army and people of all nationalities in smashing the two bourgeois headquarters, that of liu shao-chi and that of lin piao, in stemming sabotage by the class enemies and in overcoming interference by erroneous trends of thought."

reviewing the fighting course of the people's republic of china since its inception, the article says: "our socialist motherland, led by the great leader chairman mao, is 25 years old. during this quarter of a century, our people have travelled a revolutionary road of persistence in the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism.

"at the second session of the party's seventh central committee, held on the eve of the founding of the people's republic of china, chairman mao stated: 'to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li.' this teaching of chairman mao's indicated the correct orientation for our party to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. only through class struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat can the proletariat solve the problem of which will win out, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie, and only so can it fulfil its historic mission. since the founding of new china, we have

persevered along the socialist road, waged a series of struggles against the bourgeoisie and the agents it planted in our party, deepened the socialist revolution step by step and steadily extended socialist construction. these struggles, in essence, were struggles to decide the issue of whether to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat or to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, whether to practise marxism or to pursue revisionism. as for the cultural revolution, it is yet another test of strength, on more extensive and deep-seated foundations, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the wake of the many previous tests. it is a great performance by hundreds of millions of people in opposing and preventing revisionism, a development of chairman mao's great concept of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the article discusses the far-reaching significance of the cultural revolution from several aspects, as follows:

it says first that the great proletarian cultural revolution has propelled forward china's social history. the facts have fully borne out the conclusion that "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." led by the party central committee headed by chairman mao, the cultural revolution has aroused the people in their hundreds of millions, and they have destroyed, one after the other, the two bourgeois headquarters of which liu shao-chi and lin piao were the chieftains, removed the dangers hidden within the organs of proletarian dictatorship, purified the ranks of the party, and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat more than ever. in the realm of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture, the bourgeoisie and revisionism have been subjected to penetrating criticism, proletarian leadership has been strengthened, and socialist new things have grown vigorously. tremendous changes have taken place in the outlook of the masses of the people.

the article goes on to declare that the cultural revolution has still further released the productive forces by transforming those parts of the superstructure which were incompatible with the economic base. chairman mao's revolutionary line has struck still deeper root in people's minds and the revolutionary spirit of building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift has been carried forward still further. emulating tatching, the national pace-setter in industry, and tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture, the masses of the people, with sky-rocketing enthusiasm, have steadily extended production both in breadth and in depth. socialist china has grown in economic prosperity and the people's living standards

have risen steadily. this situation -- a flourishing economy and growing prosperity -- stands in sharp contrast to the capitalist world, which is troubled by serious political and economic crises and is in a state of constant tension.

the article stresses: "in view of the fact that the first socialist country, the soviet union, has degenerated into social-imperialism, imperialist prophets have asserted that a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat will inevitably turn revisionist and restore capitalism. the cultural revolution underlines the doom of this fallacy."

the article adds that a basic characteristic of the cultural revolution is its direct arousing of hundreds of millions of people to enter the great struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism. the cultural revolution could not have taken place without the full mobilization of the people in their hundreds of millions.

the extensive and deep-going mobilization of the masses in the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism stems from the very nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the proletarian regime led by the communist party is a dictatorship exercised by the majority of the people over a small number of exploiters. the mobilization of the masses on such an extensive scale during the cultural revolution fully testifies to the basic quality of our proletarian dictatorship and provides ample proof that our regime faithfully represents the fundamental interests of the hundreds of millions. and this is also the very reason why the cultural revolution has been subjected to the most vehement vilification by a whole range of enemies, from soviet revisionist social-imperialism to the renegade and traitor lin piao, from the chiang kai-shek clique of traitors to the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, rightists and other bad elements.

the cultural revolution has aroused hundreds of millions of people to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the course of struggle so as to master the theory and line for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to sharpen their sense of distinction between marxism and revisionism, between the correct and the erroneous line. the cultural revolution was a mammoth exercise in the prevention of capitalist restoration, a mammoth drill in averting a revisionist accession to power. hundreds of millions of people have been educated and tempered by "facing the world and braving the storm" in this great revolution. the article quotes chairman mao's teachings that "a line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. it won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses", and adds that it is the hundreds of millions of people armed with the party's basic

theory and line that play the decisive role in the entire historical period of socialism in the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism. herein lies the historic significance and principal achievement of the cultural revolution.

the article says that the cultural revolution is a serious class struggle to smash the class enemies' schemes for restoring capitalism as well as a big school in which one learns the correct handling of contradictions among the people. the cultural revolution has given the people profound understanding of the importance of the line, profound understanding of the truth that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." this has therefore greatly heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and enabled them to apply the party's basic line more consciously to the observing and handling of problems in their work and to dealing with relations among the people. this state of affairs will produce far-reaching repercussions in the future struggles against and prevention of revisionism as well as in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the article concludes: "the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, initiated and led by chairman mao himself, is a continuation of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is a political and ideological struggle in the superstructure through which marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. this movement has brought forth a host of socialist new things which are of great importance to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. big victories have already been won in this movement. we must bear in mind the basic experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution, have faith in and rely on the broad masses, give scope to the role of the workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force, unite with all those forces that can be united, and continue to broaden and deepen the movement for a considerable period of time."

YELLOW RIVER PUMPING PROJECT

First Phase Completed in Big Yellow River Pumping Project

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 20, 1974)

the pumping of water from the yellow river to arid fields 214 metres higher than the river has begun in juicheng county, shansi province, with the completion of the first phase of a big yellow river pumping project.

coupled with electric motors totalling 19,000 kilowatts in capacity, the pumps lift the water in two stages at the rate of 5.7 -- 8.05 cubic metres per second, sufficient to irrigate more than 18,900 hectares of land.

the pumping installations are divided into two parts. those near the bank of the river are movable so as to be able to cope with the rapid fluctuations of the water level. they pump water to a sedimentation pond where the silt settles and the clean water flows over the weir to a big pumping plant. this plant is a massive structure of reinforced concrete in which are installed 24 sets of 680-kw electric motors plus pumps. from there the water is lifted 193 metres through six 800 mm calibre pipes.

when the whole project is completed, the irrigated acreage of juicheng county will reach 32,000 hectares, twice as much as before. it is expected to bring rapid progress in agricultural output.

juicheng county is located in southern shensi north of the yellow river in its middle reaches. the river skirts the southern perimeter of the county for a distance of 75 kilometres. however its upland fields long suffered from drought owing to the lack of adequate irrigation facilities.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the cadres and commune members embarked on the project in october 1970. displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, they levelled four hillocks, filled in a 200-metre-deep gully, moved more than 30,000 cubic metres of stones from a mountain 15 kilometres away, and cut a 20-metre-wide and 700-metre-long slope from a cliff for laying the pipes. braving severe cold, they completed in four winter months an under-water reinforced concrete structure that was estimated to take two years.

to meet the needs of the project, the people of juicheng set up a cement tubing plant, a machine repair works, a brick kiln and an explosives factory.

they organized surveying, construction and transport teams. more than 500 technicians and skilled workers have been trained from among commune members in the course of the work. many have become mainstays of their communes and production brigades in the construction of water conservancy works.

LANCHOW

Lanchow--China's Rising Industrial City

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 19, 1974)

once a consumer-city, lanchow in northwest china is now a rising industrial centre covering 36 times as large an area as it did 25 years ago. it is known mainly for its oil, chemical, machinery and metallurgical industries.

the city had virtually no industry before liberation. even a screw bolt had to be shipped in from elsewhere. large-scale construction began in 1953, when china's first five-year plan was launched, in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "only when production in the cities is restored and developed, when consumer-cities are transformed into producer-cities, can the people's political power be consolidated." by the end of 1973, the city had set up more than 700 enterprises, thanks to the people's self-reliant efforts and aid from coastal industrial cities. it now produces several thousand kinds of products and is supplying the rest of the country with complete plants for the oil and cement industries, heavy equipment for chemical and power plants as well as oil, chemical fertilizer, motor vehicles, tractors, chemical fibre, synthetic rubber and super-quality woolen fabrics.

industrial construction has gained bigger momentum since the start of the proletarian cultural revolution. the 1973 total industrial output of the municipal enterprises alone was 2.5 times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started.

on the once desolate banks of the yellow river now stand large numbers of factories producing iron and steel, petro-chemical machinery, farm machines, woolen textiles, flour, rubber shoes, enamelware and other goods. the hsiku district, a rock-strewn area two decades ago, is now a petro-chemical town with the big lanchow oil refinery that produces more than 160 kinds of oil products, a big chemical fertilizer plant, a synthetic rubber plant, a petro-chemical plant and a number of other enterprises and research institutes.

the new factories, housing estates, bazaars, hospitals, institutes of higher learning and cinemas built in the past quarter of a century have a combined floor space of over 10 million square metres, five times the figure for old lanchow. there was no tap water in the old days and people had to fetch water from the yellow river. today the city's water plant ranks among the biggest in the country.

pre-liberation lanchow had no railway lines with other areas and no bus service in the city. cattle, horses, camels and sheep-skin rafts were the chief means of transport.

today, lanchow is a hub of communications in northwest china. after the lunghai railway was extended to lanchow in 1952, the paotou-lanchow, lanchow-sinkiang and lanchow-chinghai railways were built one after another. the civil air service connects the city with peking, shanghai, sian and urumchi. the total length of roads in the city is now 30 times what it was in the past. trolley and bus services reach to every corner of the city.

SOOT CONTROL

Less Soot in China's Cities

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 19, 1974)

no visible smoke or only faint white smoke is rising from most chimneys in the industrial districts of shenyang, northeast china. by july this year, 68 percent of the city's furnaces and kilns had been renovated or fitted with soot-absorbing devices. over 3,400 of the city's 4,730 chimneys no longer emit black smoke.

similarly, black smoke has been eliminated from 30 to 90 percent of the chimneys in peking, shanghai, kaifeng, changchun, hangchow, lanchow, harbin, loyang and pengpu, drastically reducing dust fall in these cities. in shenyang, dust fall dropped by 19 percent in the first half of this year as compared with the same period in 1972, and by 38 percent in tiehhsi, once a heavily polluted industrial district in the city.

the communist party of china and the people's government pay great attention to the people's health and environmental improvement. peking, shenyang, shanghai, kaifeng and other cities have set up special departments to look after the work and draw up overall plans.

at the shanghai copper products plan, the workers rebuilt coal-heated furnaces into gas-heated ones and reduced soot by 95 percent.

in some factories in liaoning province, soot reduction was effected by a thorough combustion of coal.

in kaifeng, bigger plants gave technical and material assistance to smaller ones in dust-and-smoke elimination. all boilers and chimneys in the city were equipped with soot-absorbing devices in a year and a half.

SALT OUTPUT

China Tops 1974 Salt Output Target

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1974)

china has fulfilled this year's salt production quota far ahead of schedule.

total output up to september 10th was 40.4 per cent more than that of the same period of last year. quality was better and cost lower.

salt-producing areas in tientsin, hopei, liaoning, shantung, kiangsu, chinghai and shansi have all reported big increases in output.

workers and cadres in tientsin's tangku saltfield, the biggest in china, criticized the theory that "everything is decided by heaven", a confucian fallacy peddled by lin piao, and raised the slogan "don't believe in heaven, but rely on ourselves to make revolution under the leadership of chairman mao." starting from last year, they continued operation in winter and thus prolonged the solar evaporation season and improved the quality of salt. they fulfilled their 1974 production plan on june 12. the salt they produced was of top quality.

through mass technical innovations, the workers and cadres at various saltfields have raised the level of mechanization, lessened labour intensity and increased efficiency. salt-producing areas in liaoning have mechanized or semi-mechanized the main processes of production through more than three years' hard work. their output in the first eight months of this year or more increased by 61.9 per cent compared with that of the same period of last year.

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological Service in Kweichow, S.W. China

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Oct. 20, 1974)

an all-inclusive meteorological service equipped with modern instruments has greatly benefited production work in southwest china's kweichow province known for its capricious climate.

weather observation and prediction has steadily improved under the state meteorological service consisting of provincial, administrative regional and county observatories which are effectively assisted by weather stations and posts in rural people's communes.

the number of professional meteorological workers in the mountainous province has increased more than 20-fold since the early post-liberation years. instruments for receiving satellite cloud pictures, meteorological radar for monitoring wind and rain and other such latest equipment have been added. "single station forecasting" on the basis of local weather conditions is extensively undertaken by county observatories in the interests of local farming and industry, supplementing wider scale forecasting by the provincial and regional observatories.

members of the shuicheng county observatory have, since its establishment, travelled over 10,000 kilometres on foot through the 12 districts and towns in the county, investigating climatic conditions and collecting weatherlore and local experience in weather observation. on the strength of their findings, they have drawn up a weather chart for the shuicheng area, edited a handbook on the climatic conditions for the growth of crops there, and improved the quality of their single station forecasting in general.

peasant weather stations and posts have grown in number and improved their service during the great proletarian cultural revolution. run by people's communes, production brigades or teams and receiving part of their equipment from the state, these stations and posts provide meteorological information in connection with improvement of the cultivation system, popularization of fine seeds and other such farming activities.

two young men of miao nationality at the paling weather post in southeastern kweichow, who returned to their village after leaving middle school, have over the past decade learned diligently from experienced peasants in both farmwork and weather observation. by dint of detailed analysis of the data they collected

over the years and repeated experiments, they have succeeded in preventing the rotting of rice seed and seedlings under low temperature in early spring, thereby contributing to the increase in rice output.

by thoroughly repudiating the theory peddled by confucius and lin piao that "everything is decided by heaven", meteorological workers and peasants have cemented their conviction that man can conquer nature and achieved success in controlling hail with improvised cannon and rockets.

weathermen in huishui county in southern kweichow, in cooperation with local cadres and commune members of various nationalities, successfully dispelled four imminent hailstorms over six communes which later reaped a much bigger wheat harvest this year than last.

SPORTS

China Holds 1974 National Track and Field Sports Meet

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 20, 1974)

china's 1974 national track and field sports meet concluded in chungking in southwest china's szechwan province on october 18 after six days' keen competition.

the meet drew a total entry of more than 700 athletes from 29 units including various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the chinese people's liberation army. chinese athletes to the recent seventh asian games also turned up at this athletic meet featuring a total of 41 events.

four national records were broken at the sports meet. li wen-liang from hopei province was timed at eight minutes 56 seconds in the men's 3,000 metres steeplechase, cracking the listed national record of eight minutes 56.6 seconds. this was a big improvement on the time of nine minutes 06.1 seconds he returned at the seventh asian games.

wen ching of the kiangsu team collected 3,677 points in the women's pentathlon, bettering the listed national record of 3,662 points.

the listed national record of three minutes 58.6 seconds in the women's 4 x 400 metres relay went down

twice as the liaoning team made up of kao chen-kuo, po kuei-chen, wang yen-li and li tan clocked three minutes 56 seconds flat in the heats and later three minutes 54.4 seconds in the finals.

sung mei-hua, who won the women's 1,500 metres gold medal at the seventh asian games, returned four minutes 33.3 seconds to improve upon the listed national record of four minutes 33.9 seconds for the third time since august this year. her winning time at the asian games stood at four minutes 28.68 seconds.

with the party's kind attention and help, athletes of tibetan, hui, mongolian, uighur, kazakh and many other minority nationalities have improved their standards rapidly and are becoming a new force in track and field events. outstanding among these is lo yu-hsiu, a 15-year-old girl of mongolian nationality from chinghai province who started training in long-distance race only toward the end of last year. determined to train for the revolution and win honour for the socialist motherland, she has worked hard, learned modestly from others and made marked progress. she came fifth in the women's 3,000-metre race in the athletic meet, the first of its kind she had entered.

the first six winners in team total at this meet were the p.l.a., peking, kwangtung, shantung, hopei and liaoning.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted a british delegation of the china policy study group consisting of cyril offord, colin penn and richard hensman this evening. they had a friendly conversation.

among those present on the occasions were chung han-chiu, hua lo-keng and liu cheng.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Canadian Forestry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

liang chang-wu, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the forestry delegation from canada led by dr. r.j. bourchier.

among those present on the occasion was yang yen-sen, director of the forestry bureau of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

after the delegation came to china on october 9, it visited peking, heilungkiang and liaoning. the delegation left here today to visit the east and south china before going home.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Danish Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

premier chou en-lai met and had a friendly conversation with poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, and mrs. elsebeth hartling, in a hospital here this afternoon.

accompanying prime minister and mrs. hartling at the meeting were jorgen gersing, permanent under-secretary of state at the prime minister's office, and eigil jorgensen, permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs.

present were teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; and tang wen-sheng, chang yi-chun and kao chien-chung, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry.

Chiang Ching, Teng Hsiao-ping, Hsu Hsiang-chien Meet Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling and Other Distinguished Guests from Denmark

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

chinese leaders chiang ching, teng hsiao-ping and hsu hsiang-chien met and had a friendly conversation this evening with poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, mrs. elsebeth hartling and the distinguished danish guests accompanying them on their china visit, and were photographed together with them.

among those present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned chi peng-fei, li chiang, li shui-ching, chiao kuan-hua, wang hai-jung, ting kuo-yu and cho lin, as well as chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang and his wife sun chi.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and his wife were also present.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with Danish Prime Minister Poul Hartling

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping held talks with poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, here this morning.

taking part in the talks on the danish side were jorgen gersing, permanent under-secretary of state at the prime minister's office; eigil jorgensen, permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs; danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and other members of prime minister hartling's entourage flemming agerup, henning cottlieb and klaus otto kapel.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were li chiang, minister of foreign trade; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang and leading members and staff members of departments concerned tang wen-sheng, chang yi-chun, hsiao teh, kao chien-chung, li pao-cheng, chou hu-fei, chang yu-yun and hu feng-hsien.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Visit Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, and mrs. elsebeth hartling and other distinguished danish guests visited peking university this afternoon accompanied by liu ai-feng, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council.

colourful banners fluttered over the university campus today. huge streamers read "a warm welcome to prime minister and mrs. hartling exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and danish peoples exclamation" when the distinguished danish guests arrived, they were given a warm welcome by vice-chairmen of the university revolutionary committee huang hsin-pai and chou pei-yuan and worker-peasant-soldier students.

huang hsin-pai gave the distinguished guests an account of the university's history and its educational revolution during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

prime minister and mrs. hartling attended a freshmen english class. the students had studied english for

eight months, and were engaged in english conversation. they extended a warm welcome to prime minister and mrs. hartling and expressed their friendly sentiments for the danish people.

the distinguished guests viewed an electronic computer designed and made by students of the university during the great proletarian cultural revolution and visited a specimens exhibition room for students of archaeology in the department of history. they also attended a theatrical performance given by students of the university.

accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit were also deputy director kao chien-chung of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry and chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang and his wife sun chi. danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and his wife were present.

this morning, mrs. elsebeth hartling visited the peking maternity hospital in the company of lin chiao-chih, member of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress.

Peking Grand Banquet Warmly Welcomes Danish Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet in the name of premier chou en-lai here this evening to warmly welcome poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, and mrs. elsebeth hartling and the other distinguished danish guests accompanying them on the visit.

among the guests at the banquet were danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and his wife, officials of the danish embassy here and other danish friends in peking.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; and members of the n.p.c. standing committee and leading members of other government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned, as well as chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang and his wife sun chi.

the banquet was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the national flags of denmark and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. when prime minister and mrs. hartling and the other distinguished danish guests entered the banquet hall in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien, the band played music of welcome.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said in his speech that over a long period the industrious and valiant danish people had carried on an unremitting struggle to preserve their independence and dignity and created a relatively advanced industry, agriculture, and science and culture in the light of their own specific conditions.

he went on: "from our own experience we chinese people have become keenly aware of the value of national independence, so we deeply sympathize with the danish people in their unremitting efforts to defend their independence and sovereignty and rejoice at their achievements."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: "after the founding of new china, denmark was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with her."

"although china and denmark have different social systems, neither of us has ever harboured any intention of infringing or interfering in the other country's sovereignty, and we are both willing to develop our relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. without signing any so-called security treaty, we feel safe to make friends and do business with each other and need not guard against each other. therefore, our relations have always been normal and good, and there are broad prospects for their development," he added.

he pointed out: "at present the international situation is excellent. numerous third world countries not only have stood up politically but begin to stand up economically. their just struggles and those of the people of other countries in the world, in coordination with one another, are pounding away at the old world order. the superpowers, in an attempt to extricate themselves from their predicament at home and abroad, are intensifying their contention for spheres of influence and for world hegemony. strategically, europe is the focus of their contention. superpower hegemonism and power politics are the main cause of world intranquillity."

he stressed: "the chinese government always holds that all countries, big or small, should be equal and respect each other. big nations should not bully small ones and strong nations should not bully weak ones. the affairs of the people of a country should

be managed by the people of that country themselves, and no other country has the right to interfere. world affairs should be settled by all countries of the world through consultation and brook no dictation by the one or two superpowers. we are glad to witness the growing demand of the people of the west european countries for closer alliance and the attainment of strength thrpugh their own united efforts. we shall be gratified to see europe grow strong and we appreciate your efforts to develop relations with third world countries. we support the european peoples' cause of unity against hegemonism as well as all just struggles of the european people and the people all over the world."

in his speech, prime minister poul hartling noted with satisfaction the relations between denmark and china. the talks between the danish and chinese sides today were "friendly, useful and constructive talks, which we are looking forward to continuing, as we are looking forward with great expectations to the rest of our visit," he said.

the prime minister added that "relations between the people's republic of china and denmark, which date back to january 1950, were always friendly and good."

pointing out the great flourishing in exchanges between the two countries in recent time, he added that "it is also our desire to develop commercial and economic relations, and you will know that fruitful talks are taking place for this purpose."

dwelling on the danish government's policy to support the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, he said: "we followed that line because we felt that chinese participation in all fields of international cooperation was indispensable for the solution of the many problems, which we are faced with in the world."

"it is a world fraught with many dangers. unsolved political problems in various geographical areas, and misery and inequality for the peoples in many places are potential threats to world peace," he added.

prime minister hartling said: "we for our part have found one entry into international cooperation -- but not the only one -- in our participation as a member state in the european communities. the members of that organization believe that they can better make their contribution to a fruitful and progressive development of international relations, when it is based on their mutual cooperation, than they could individually. we have noticed with satisfaction the sympathy with the idea of european cooperation, which has on many occasions been expressed by chinese representatives and leaders."

"the european communities are first and foremost an economic cooperation developed into an organization, which is stretching out its hands for economic and commercial cooperation with countries outside it," he added.

their speeches were followed by the band playing the national anthems of denmark and china.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

following is the full text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet given here this evening in honour of danish prime minister poul hartling and mrs. hartling:

mr. prime minister and mrs. hartling,

distinguished guests from denmark,

comrades and friends,

we are very glad that mr. prime minister and mrs. hartling have come to our country for an official visit, bringing with them the sentiments of friendship of the danish people. on behalf of premier chou en-lai and the chinese government, i wish to extend warm welcome to mr. prime minister and mrs. hartling, and to all the distinguished guests from denmark.

the danish people are an industrious and valiant people with a glorious tradition of cherishing their independence. over a long period they have carried on an unremitting struggle to preserve their independence and dignity and created a relatively advanced industry, agriculture, and science and culture in the light of their own specific conditions. from our own experience we chinese people have become keenly aware of the value of national independence, so we deeply sympathize with the danish people in their unremitting efforts to defend their independence and sovereignty and rejoice at their achievements.

after the founding of new china, denmark was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with her. denmark long stood for the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations. over the years, the contacts between the governments and between the peoples of our two countries

have continuously developed and our trade and scientific and cultural exchanges have increased step by step; these are in conformity with the desires and interests of our two peoples. although china and denmark have different social systems, neither of us has ever harboured any intention of infringing or interfering in the other country's sovereignty, and we are both willing to develop our relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. without signing any so-called security treaty, we feel safe to make friends and do business with each other and need not guard against each other. therefore, our relations have always been normal and good, and there are broad prospects for their development.

at present the international situation is excellent. numerous third world countries not only have stood up politically but begin to stand up economically. their just struggles and those of the people of other countries in the world, in coordination with one another, are pounding away at the old world order. the superpowers, in an attempt to extricate themselves from their predicament at home and abroad, are intensifying their contention for spheres of influence and for world hegemony. strategically, europe is the focus of their contention. superpower hegemonism and power politics are the main cause of world intranquillity. the chinese government always holds that all countries, big or small, should be equal and respect each other. big nations should not bully small ones and strong nations should not bully weak ones. the affairs of the people of a country should be managed by the people of that country themselves, and no other country has the right to interfere. world affairs should be settled by all countries of the world through consultation and brook no dictation by the one or two superpowers. we are glad to witness the growing demand of the people of the west european countries for closer alliance and the attainment of strength through their own united efforts. we shall be gratified to see europe grow strong and we appreciate your efforts to develop relations with third world countries. we support the european peoples' cause of unity against hegemonism as well as all just struggles of the european people and the people all over the world.

today, a new chapter is opened in the annals of the development of sino-danish relations through the visit of prime minister hartling who has come from afar. we believe that the present friendly visit of mr. prime minister will have a far-reaching influence for increased understanding and cooperation between the chinese and danish governments and our two peoples. i wish complete success to the visit of mr. prime minister and mrs. hartling.

now i propose a toast

to the friendship between the chinese and danish peoples,

to the steady growth of the relations between our two countries,

to the health of her majesty the queen of denmark,

to the health of mr. prime minister and mrs. hartling,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from denmark,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

Danish Prime Minister Poul Hartling's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

following is the full text of danish prime minister poul hartling's speech at the banquet given in his honour here this evening:

mr. vice-premier,

distinguished chinese hosts and friends,

your excellencies,

i must, mr. vice-premier, begin by saying most warmly thank you in the name of my wife and myself and all members of our party for the kind words, which you have just addressed to us. indeed, we must say a wider thank you for the wonderful welcome given us by the chinese government and the chinese people. we are still under the impression of the splendid reception in the airport, where we felt so strongly the friendly and welcoming spirit of the people of peking. today we have had friendly, useful and constructive talks, which we are looking forward to continuing, as we are looking forward with great expectations to the rest of our visit. we are most grateful to the government of the people's republic of china for having suggested and arranged for this visit.

it has been an agreeable experience for me to ake your personal acquaintance, mr. vice-premier,

and as i just said, our talks today have been friendly, useful and constructive. we regret that mr. chou en-lai is unable to be present personally tonight. we are happy that we had the opportunity to meet the premier today and exchanged views with him. we wish to thank him, in whose name this banquet is given, and ask you to convey to him our very best wishes for a speedy recovery, good health and a long life.

we also appreciate your friendly words about the relations between our two countries. we have always had a deep respect for the people's republic of china, and the feelings towards my country, which you gave expression to, are warmly reciprocated by us. relations between the people's republic of china and denmark, which date back to january 1950, were always friendly and good.

recent time has shown a great flourishing in exchanges between our two countries. to mention only the most recent: a chinese scientific delegation happens at this moment to be in denmark, a danish electronics exhibition was held in peking less than a month ago, and a danish forestry delegation is on its way through china. these facts speak for themselves. it is also our desire to develop commercial and economic relations, and you will know that fruitful talks are taking place for this purpose. they demonstrate the good will on both sides with which our relations and exchanges are being pursued.

it is true that the distance between our two countries is long. it is also true that they are very different in history and cultural background and development. china is the largest nation in the world, and denmark is a small country. but our peoples have similar basic aspirations. they want their bread, to be clothed, they want education and health, and above all they want peace. the most important task for international cooperation in this age of mutual interdependence and communication and weapons of mass destruction must be to work together for peace and progress in the world. sino-danish relations have a place to fill in this framework.

i noticed with satisfaction, mr. vice-premier, your friendly words about the danish policy to establish relations with the people's republic of china at a very early stage and persistently to support the people's republic's claim to take the seat of china in the united nations. we followed that line because we felt that chinese participation in all fields of international cooperation was indispensable for the solution of the many problems, which we are faced with in the world.

it is a world fraught with many dangers. unsolved political problems in various geographical

areas, and misery and inequality for the peoples in many places are potential threats to world peace. the energy crisis and a possible crisis of food-stuffs and raw materials may seem to threaten the stability of great societies and important parts of the international system.

especially in the industrialized western world warnings are heard against the effects upon vital natural processes of industrial exploitation of natural resources. only in an international cooperation can we find solutions to these problems and ease the way towards a better future. there is something to do here for a small country like denmark. how much more for a country as big as china, which has a special responsibility under the charter of the united nations. we have noticed with great satisfaction how the people's republic of china has entered into more and more fields of international cooperation, especially since 1971. it is our strong hope that this development will continue.

we for our part have found one entry into international cooperation - but not the only one - in our participation as a member state in the european communities. the members of that organization believe that they can better make their contribution to a fruitful and progressive development of international relations, when it is based on their mutual cooperation, than they could individually. we have noticed with satisfaction the sympathy with the idea of european cooperation, which has on many occasions been expressed by chinese representatives and leaders.

the european communities are first and foremost an economic cooperation developed into an organization, which is stretching out its hands for economic and commercial cooperation with countries outside it. as you know, mr. vice-premier, denmark has always supported the view that the european communities must form an open society, ready to carry its responsibilities vis-a-vis the rest of the world in general and more especially vis-a-vis the third world. it can, however, only do so if its role in international economic cooperation is recognized and its outstretched hand accepted.

when we travel in the provinces we look forward to see some of the agricultural and industrial achievements of which we have heard so much - in fact this evening is still only the beginning of a visit, to which we have been looking so much forward. if the following days are like the first one, it will be an experience to us never to be forgotten. let me once again thank you, mr. vice-premier, and through you the whole great chinese people for the reception given to us already and for what we are still to enjoy.

with these words i would like to give a toast:

- to continuing and increasing friendship between the people's republic of china and denmark and their peoples

- to peace in the world and to progress and prosperity for the great chinese people

- to the health of chairman mao tsetung

- to the health of acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu

- to the health of premier chou en-lai

- to the health of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping

- to the health of all other chinese guests and friends here present

- to the health of all foreign heads of missions and their wives, and

- to the health of all other friends who are with us tonight.

gambei.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets with Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling and Other Distinguished Danish Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1974)

chairman mao tsetung today met with poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, mrs. elsebeth hartling and principal members of their party jorgen gersing, permanent under-secretary of state at the prime minister's office, and eigil jorgensen, permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and his wife were present at the meeting.

chairman mao shook hands and exchanged greetings with the distinguished danish guests and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with prime minister poul hartling, permanent under-secretaries of state jorgen gersing and eigil jorgensen and ambassador j.a.w. paludan.

present at the meeting and conversation were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and deputy departmental directors under the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Prime Minister Poul Hartling Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister of the kingdom of denmark poul hartling continued talks here this morning.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Shanghai Football Team Pays Friendly Visit to Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

the shanghai football team headed by wu hsiang-tung paid a one-week friendly visit to the republic of equatorial guinea from october 7, and was accorded warm hospitality by the people and government of equatorial guinea, according to a report from malabo.

the shanghai football team held friendly matches with the sony and malabo teams on october 12 and 13. vice-president miguel eyegue, minister of popular education, art and traditional culture buenaventura ochaga and minister of popular commerce and markets julio bonoko watched the two matches separately. thousands of spectators received the players of both sides with acclamation for their excellent performance.

minister buenaventura ochaga gave a reception in honour of the shanghai football team on october 13. minister ochaga and wu hsiang-tung spoke at the reception wishing further development of friendly cooperation between the people of the two countries.

during its visit, the leader of the shanghai football team was invited to attend the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the independence of

equatorial guinea. members of the team were invited to attend the reception for celebration given by president francisco macias nguema.

the shanghai football team left malabo for dahomey on october 14 for a friendly visit.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Vice Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Hungarian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

ma yi, chairman of the chinese section of the commission for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the hungarian people's republic and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the hungarian scientific and technical cooperation delegation now in china for the 13th meeting of the commission.

the hungarian scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by szili geza, chairman of the hungarian section of the commission and vice-minister of heavy industry, arrived here by plane this morning.

among the guests at the banquet were hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc and commercial counsellor of the hungarian embassy in peking banlaki lajos.

present were chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng and leading members of departments concerned, including yao shao-shih, liu chin-lin, chen chen-chi and wang chen-chien.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sian Municipality Friendship Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 19, 1974)

a friendship delegation from the city of sian arrived here by a c.a.a.c. airliner yesterday for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the mayors of nara and kyoto.

leader of the delegation is sun chang-hsing, chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee, and deputy leaders are lu man, a leading member of the shensi provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hsieh pang-ting, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee.

the city of sian formed friendly ties with the cities of nara and kyoto on february 1 and may 10 this year respectively.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by nara's mayor chuzaburo kagita, speaker of nara municipal assembly toshikazu kato, mayor of kyoto motoki funabashi, and speaker of kyoto municipal assembly shigeya fukushima as well as other japanese friends including seimin miyazaki, norio shirato, and yoshio kondo.

counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan mi kuo-chun and leading members of the kyoto association of chinese residents were also present.

on the same evening, a reception was given for the visiting delegation by chuzaburo kagita, mayor of nara. chuzaburo kagita and sun chang-hsing spoke at the reception, both pledging to continue efforts to further develop the friendship between the two cities.

minister of finance masayoshi ohira, who attended the reception, also expressed warm welcome to the chinese friends from far off sian. the establishment of official bonds of friendship between nara and kyoto with sian was a source of rejoicing, he said. the three cities would continue to develop afresh their ever-lasting friendship and maintain friendly ties. "i firmly believe that it is a useful contribution not only to japan and china, but to the whole of asia and the world", the minister added.

present at the reception were toshikazu kato, torao miyakawa, norio shirato, torasaburo shintani and other japanese friends.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

Chinese Pianist Gives Solo Concert in Sendai, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 19, 1974)

yin cheng-chung, piano player of the central philharmonic society of china, gave a solo concert in sendai, japan, yesterday to mark the 70th anniversary of mr. lu hsun's study in the city.

the concert, sponsored by the japan-china cultural exchange association, was well received by more than 1,000 japanese friends from all walks of life.

present on the occasion were: takeshi shimano, mayor of sendai city; kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; kozo sasaki, socialist dietman; and mr. lu hsun's old friends wataru masuda and kakichi uchiyama who came specially from afar to attend the concert.

yin cheng-chung played "lilies in full bloom" and three other northern shensi folk songs and selections from the peking opera "the red lantern" with piano accompaniment. he also played some japanese songs. the performance won warm applause from the audience.

after the performance mayor takeshi shimano gave a reception in celebration of yin cheng-chung's success.

yin cheng-chung came to sendai from tokyo on october 16.

earlier the visiting group of the central philharmonic society of china gave several concerts in tokyo and yokohama. its leaders paid a visit to the japanese matsuyama ballet troupe.

Japanese Friends Celebrate Success of Chinese Exhibition in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 19, 1974)

the tokyo association sponsoring the chinese exhibition gave a cocktail party yesterday evening to celebrate the success of the chinese exhibition here.

among the some 200 people present on the party were shigeo nagano, president of the association, aiichiro fujiyama and toshio tanaka.

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, as well as all the members of the chinese exhibition delegation headed by hsiao fang-chou attended the party.

speaking on the occasion, shigeo nagano and hsiao fang-chou unanimously pointed out the contribution of the chinese exhibition in tokyo to the enhancement of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and to the development of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries.

Labor Leader Takano Mourned in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 19,1974)

minoru takano, well-known japanese labour leader, was mourned at a memorial service held under the joint auspices of the general council of trade unions of japan and the national trade union of metal and engineering workers here yesterday.

minoru takano died of illness on september 13.

among those present on the occasion were: makoto ichikawa, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, takashi matsuo, chairman of the national trade union of metal and engineering workers, masashi ishibashi, secretary general of the japan socialist party, hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and leading members of other japanese trade unions.

hsiao hsiang-chien, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, who was also present laid a wreath to the dead.

a message of condolences from the china-japan friendship association was read at the service.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1974)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk this afternoon with seiichi tagawa, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party, and his wife noriko tagawa.

present on the occasion were tsuneyo okamoto and yoko tagawa, relatives of mr. seiichi tagawa.

also present were chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, vice-president and secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

vice-president of the china-japan friendship association wang yun-sheng, met and had a friendly conversation here today with the japanese delegation led by yoshihiro akama, president of the mitsubishi trust and banking cooperation.

japanese friend in peking hiroaki kitamura was present at the meeting.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1974)

a delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by jo song il, vice-chairman of the central committee of the federation, arrived here today.

the delegation was greeted by chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department

of the central committee of the chinese communist party, chang shih-chung, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including han hsi-ya and tien shu-chien.

also present to meet the delegation was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND LAOS

China-Laos Postal and Tele-Communications Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1974)

a postal and tele-communications agreement was signed here this afternoon between the government of the people's republic of china and the provisional national union government of laos.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony. before the ceremony, the vice-premier met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the lao delegation of posts and telecommunications led by khampheng boupha, minister of posts and telecommunications.

chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, and minister khampheng boupha signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

lao ambassador to china phagna lien pravongviengkham and all members of the lao delegation were present on the occasion.

present also were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including liu cheng-ching, liang feng, li lin-chuan, chiao wei-chung, lo shu-chen, liu yuan and yao ju-ching.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping Einar Magnussen

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with einar magnussen, norwegian minister of trade and shipping, and his party.

present were minister einar magnussen's party olaf solli, per gustav schoyen, sverre sonesen and sverre johan lindtuedt.

per ravne, norwegian ambassador to china, and arne normann, commercial counsellor of the norwegian embassy in peking, were present.

also present were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including cheng to-pin, hsu wei-chin, liu jo-ming, chen wen-tung, chang hsing-chiao, chiu shih-chien, yin hui-pi and li hui.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Peking for Peru and Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

a chinese badminton team left here by air yesterday for a friendly match tour of peru and mexico.

team leader is chen yu-niang and deputy leader peng chi-lung.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets and Fetes Swedish Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met the delegation of cadres of the swedish communist party led by bo gustafsson, vice-chairman of the central committee of the party, with dick sundevall, member of the executive committee of the s.c.p. central committee, as its deputy leader, and nils holmberg, member of the party's central committee, and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of sections concerned under the international liaison department and staff members including li hsiao-pai, fang kai, mao pao-chung, chu ta-cheng, wang chien-hsing, kao tzu-ying, lu hui-hsiang.

comrade chang chun-chiao gave a dinner in honour of the swedish comrades after the meeting.

CHINA AND UN

18th UNESCO General Conference Opens

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 18, 1974)

the 18th general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco) opened here yesterday. representatives of over 130 countries and regions attended the conference.

present at the opening session were tseng tao, leader, hu sha, deputy leader, and other members, of the chinese delegation.

a resolution on the admission of the democratic people's republic of korea as a member of the unesco was adopted at yesterday's plenary meeting.

the meeting also adopted resolutions admitting the republic of san marino as a member and papua-new guinea as an associate member.

at the plenary meeting yesterday afternoon, the participants discussed a report by the credentials committee. the so-called representation of the saigon clique was unanimously opposed by 34 countries including algeria, albania, china, guinea, romania and yugoslavia. the algerian representative was entrusted by representatives of non-aligned countries to point out in his speech that only the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the people of south viet nam.

chinese representative yeh cheng-pa pointed out at the meeting, "the paris agreement on ending the viet nam war acknowledges the existence of two administrations in south viet nam. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. under these circumstances, it is inappropriate for the saigon administration to participate unilaterally in the unesco and the current conference".

for fear of opposition by the numerous third world countries and the rest of the world, the "representatives" of the traitorous ion nol clique found themselves in extreme isolation and did not present their "credentials" to the conference.

yesterday's plenary meeting adopted the agenda of the current conference, which includes the participation of the palestine liberation organization and african national liberation movements in the activities of the unesco and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique elements from the international organizations associated with the unesco.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of Vietnam Esperanto Association Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

a delegation of the viet nam esperanto association for peace comprising secretary-general of the association dao anh kha and council member of the association nguyen dinh phung left peking today for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow on its way home.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 11 at the invitation of the all-china esperanto league. during the delegation's stay in peking, chairman of the league hu yu-chih and vice-chairman of the

league yeh lai-shih met the guests and gave a banquet in their honour. they visited industrial, agricultural and educational establishments and toured the great wall. they also met and had discussions with their chinese colleagues.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Federal Diet Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

the delegation of the federal diet of the federal republic of germany led by richard jaeger, vice-president of the federal diet, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, pei shih-chang, wu hsin-yu and lo shu-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including hsu wei-chin, liu hua and lu jo-yi.

ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china rolf friedemann pauls and embassy officials were also present.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

President Robaya Ali Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 18, 1974)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received yesterday at the presidency tsui chien, chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were permanent secretary of the foreign ministry abdul illah and director of the presidential council office zaid suleiman.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 20, 1974)

the yugoslav sports delegation led by hakija pozderac, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation, concluded its friendly visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by air at noon today.

the delegation came to visit shanghai from hangchow on october 17. the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet to warmly welcome the delegation on the evening of october 18. the guests and hosts talked cordially and toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. attending the banquet, lo yi, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, warmly welcomed the yugoslav friends on behalf of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

yesterday morning, the delegation visited the tangwan people's commune and viewed its hospital, fish pond and livestock farm.

delegation leader hakija pozderac praised the development of the commune's agricultural production and its progress in other undertakings. he said: "your achievements have made a deep impression on us and we wish you still greater ones."

while in shanghai, the delegation visited factories, a junior spare-time sports school and a children's palace. they were warmly welcomed by local people.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ICF Admits Chinese Canoe Association

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 18, 1974)

the canoe association of the people's republic of china was unanimously admitted into the international canoe federation (icf) at the icf congress here today.

the congress was presided over by icf president charles de coquereaumont.

chang chien, representative of the canoe association of the people's republic of china, was invited to attend the congress. he was warmly welcomed when he addressed the congress.

chang chien expressed thanks to icf president coquereaumont and representatives to the congress for their decision to admit the canoe association of the people's republic of china as icf member. in future, he stated, the chinese canoe association will strengthen its contacts and cooperation with the icf, and make its contribution to promoting friendship among the people and sportsmen of all countries on the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and to developing the sport.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Delegation of Red-Cross Society of China Leaves for Geneva to Attend Executive Committee Meeting of International Red Cross

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1974)

a delegation led by wāng min, secretary-general of the red-cross society of china, left here for geneva by air today to attend the 90th session of the executive committee of the international red cross.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 8, 1974 No. 5729

****
* NATIONAL *
****

ANALYSIS OF THE DOWNFALL OF CH'IN

On Experience and Lessons Drawn from the Downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty

by

Yang Kuang-han (杨光汉)
Yunnan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 11, 1974)

The Ch'in Dynasty was the first unified centralist feudal state in Chinese history. At the time, the newly emerging landlord class that ruled this state was still a revolutionary class full of vigor and vitality that manifested its progressive role in the development of history. However, the Ch'in Dynasty was unusually short-lived and it fell after only 15 years.

"Historical experience merits attention." Today, the use of the Marxist viewpoint to make a serious study of the causes of the downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty and to sum up the law of class struggle between restoration and counter-restoration at the time is of significance to our further comprehending the law and characteristics of class struggle during the socialist period and deep-going criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

The Basic Question of the Revolution Is a Question of State Power

"All revolutionary struggles in the world are aimed at seizing political power and consolidating it. The desperate struggles waged by counter-revolutionaries against revolutionary forces are likewise solely for the sake of maintaining their political power." As soon as Ch'in Shih Huang mounted the political stage, he conformed to the trend of development of the time and took the seizure of political power throughout the country

to unify the empire for the newly emerging landlord class as his own goal. He drew on the revolutionary situation created by the uninterrupted struggle waged by the slaves against the slavery system since the last part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and depended upon the strong state power developed over the course of 150 years after the introduction of political reforms by Shang Yang "to annex the six states and found the reign of an emperor" (a statement by Sang Hung-yang as quoted by "Repudiating Shang Yang" in On Salt and Iron), thus firmly establishing the dominant role of the newly emerging landlord class in the whole of China.

After the founding of the Ch'in Dynasty, the restoration forces of the slave owners on the decline still offered wild resistance. During the violent struggle between restoration and counter-restoration, for the sake of consolidating the political power of the newly emerging landlord class, Ch'in Shih Huang adopted a series of important measures, such as "the confiscation of weapons in the empire," "the destruction of inner and outer city walls (the military fortresses of the six states)" and "the burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive," to prevent the fall of political power once again into the hands of the reactionaries. These measures played a positive role in guaranteeing the stability of the Ch'in Dynasty, the smoother implementation of the line based on the rule of law, the carrying out of social reforms and the development of the feudal economy. Ch'in Shih Huang's great historical achievements should be fully affirmed.

However, Ch'in Shih Huang was after all a statesman of the landlord class. Due to the limitations of his class and of the time, and also due to his lack of experience in government, although he had the great ambition of "cracking the whip over the empire" (Chia I's "Finding Fault with Ch'in") to unify China, he was after all unable to really grasp the law of class struggle and was especially unable to understand deeply the law of struggle between restoration and counter-restoration under the dictatorship of the landlord class.

After Ch'in Shih Huang became emperor, he had made many tours of inspection throughout the country and engraved his achievements on stone. From the contents of these inscriptions on stone, it could be seen that while their main purpose was for publicizing the rationality and necessity of the replacement of the slavery system by the feudal system, they were also full of such dreams as "unifying the empire to do away with the scourges of war forever" and "bringing peace to the empire." Among Ch'in Shih Huang's inscriptions on stone at Huichi, there are also these lines: "With the emperor unifying the empire..., all places are pacified." "The good and evil deeds are all brought to his notice and none is covered up." "The people live in peace and lead an honest and diligent life, and all of them obey orders." "There is no end of perpetual rule, and the carriage and the boat will not capsize." ("Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in Records of the Historian) The growth of this kind of lethargic feeling of leading a life of comfort and ease in peace showed that in the landlord class, even such an outstanding figure of the Legalist school as Ch'in Shih Huang who was courageous and capable

of outstanding achievements and was able to conform to the trend of historical development, also found it difficult to keep his mind sober in the face of the scene of "peace."

Ch'in Shih Huang had declared with great confidence: "I am the first emperor, and those who reign after me will be called the Second, the Third and so on to ten thousand generations until eternity." ("Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in Records of the Historian) How could he dream that the dynasty founded by him would have fallen under the Second Emperor? And how could he dream that the chief criminal responsible for the downfall of Ch'in was Chao Kao who had his confidence and hid himself by his side? As a result, when Ch'in Shih Huang died suddenly while on a tour in the year 201 B.C., state power was lightly seized by the careerist and conspirator Chao Kao.

After Chao Kao usurped power, he immediately carried out the reactionary line of the Confucian school. He advocated "recruiting and giving offices to people in obscurity, making eminent the lowly, enriching the poor and drawing close to those who have been kept at a distance" ("Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in Records of the Historian), thus building up once again the slave-owning aristocracy who had been toppled by Chin Shih Huang. They "changed the law" ("Collected Biographies of Li Szu" in Records of the Historian), "granted general amnesty to the criminals" ("Chronology of the Six States" in Records of the Historian), and finally toppled even the unified, centralist state system. Chao Kao said, "It won't do to be emperor in name, and it is more suitable for the emperor to reign as king as in the past." ("Collected Biographies of Li Szu" in Records of the Historian) Therefore, the title of the emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty was abolished. The hope of Confucius for "reviving states that are extinct, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity" was finally translated into a restoration action in the hands of Chao Kao.

"What is called restoration? Restoration means the fall of state power once again into the hands of the political representatives of the old system." The reactionaries "would not hesitate to sink the revolution in a bloodbath once they have immeasurable power in their hands." This was precisely the case with the Chao Kao restoration clique. No sooner Chao Kao came to power, he declared, "Today, civilian rule is not followed and things are decided by military might." He resorted to unbridled killing with ruthless means and murdered successively Meng I, Meng T'ien, Feng Chieh and Ch'ü Ping who were given important offices by Ch'in Shih Huang. In the end, even Prime Minister Li Szu was "chopped in two at the waist in Hsienyang city" after he was given all kinds of torture, and "his three degrees of kindred were wiped out." Ch'in Shih Huang's "twelve sons were massacred in Hsienyang city, and his ten daughters were killed by dismemberment at Tu. Their wealth and properties were confiscated, and numerous people were involved." ("Collected Biographies of Li Szu" in Records of the Historian) The local administrations were also purged by means of massacre on a large scale, and "the governors and magistrates of prefectures and counties found guilty were executed." ("Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in Records of the Historian)

For a time, "the members of the imperial family were terrified," "the common people trembled with fear" (Ibid.), and everyone felt insecure under the reign of terror.

Simlutaneously with "weeding out all the old ministers of the deceased emperor," Chao Kao "installed the confidants of His Majesty (referring to Hu Hai)," thus enabling the reactionaries to assume power. After they came to power, they "levied heavier taxes and endless compulsory labor and military conscription," and "the laws governing punishment and capital punishment became harsher and harsher with each passing day." ("Collected Biographies of Li Szu" in Records of the Historian) The laboring people were subjected to even more ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression, and even the most barbarous system of "burying the living with the dead" adopted at the time of the slavery system was restored. This greatly intensified the contradiction between the ruling class and the laboring people. The first great peasant uprising in Chinese history quicly broke out and the Ch'in Dynasty with power usurped by Chao Kao was also toppled with great switness. Consequently, while the fundamental cause of the downfall of Ch'in Dynasty lay in the irreconcilable contradiction between the peasant class and the landlord class, the most important and direct cause was the usurpation of power by Chao Kao who represented the restoration forces of the slave owners.

It Is Imperative To Exercise Effective Dictatorship Over the Reactionaries

After the founding of the Ch'in Dynasty, faced with the resistance of the slave-owner class, some effective dictatorial measures had been adopted. However, those who worshipped Confucianism and opposed Legalism in all ages vigorously attacked this and arbitarily labeled Ch'in Shih Huang as a "tyrant." They especially shouted and yelled endlessly against "the burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive" and cursed it for more than 2,000 years. Lin Piao also listed it as a major "crime" of Ch'in Shih Huang, and with an ulterior object in view, he also attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat for implementing "the law of Ch'in Shih Huang."

Contrary to the reactionary yelling of the Confucian school, the materialists and progressive thinkers in history made a fairer appraisal of Ch'in Shih Huang. They praised Ch'in Shih Huang as "the sole emperor of all ages." ("Li Chih's "General Catalogue of Collected Biographies of Past Ages" in Book Collection) Regarding the "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive," they were of the view that the reactionary Confucian scholars were "like burglars" and capricious, that they attempted to go against the tide and were a scourge to society, and that it was logical "to burn their books to guard against their circulation and bury them by the side of the Wei River instead of employing them." (Statement by Chang Hung-yang as quoted by "Profiting Discussion" in On Salt and Iron) "Without burning the six arts, the new king could not be honored." (Chang Ping-lin's "Records of Ch'in Documents") "It was not a fault for the King of Ch'in to bury them." (Yen Fu's "On National Salvation") He was also of the view that "the law of Ch'in was very strict but was later neglected,"

and he called on statesmen of the future to follow the example of Ch'in Shih Huang and to draw experience and lessons from him.

It is correct that these progressive thinkers endorsed Ch'in Shih Huang's exercise of dictatorship over the reactionaries. But it is worthy of note that they merely said that what had been done was not a mistake and even necessary. They failed to see that he had not done enough.

As a matter of fact, the inthorough suppression of counter-revolution was precisely a shortcoming of Ch'in Shih Huang and was also another important cause of the downfall of Ch'in.

In the year of 238 B.C., the Lao Ai group of slave-owning aristocrats staged an armed coup d'etat. At the time, Ch'in Shih Huang was 21 years old and had just assumed power. He boldly and decisively suppressed this coup d'etat and tore apart Lao Ai between two chariots. He also wiped out his clan, and "seized titles from the banished to Szechwan" more than 4,000 families affiliated with Lao Ai. This fully revealed the revolutionary courage of Ch'in Shih Huang as a statesman representing the newly emerging landlord class. Three years later, however, after Lü Pu-wei who engineered the coup d'etat from behind the scenes committed suicide for fear of punishment, Ch'in Shih Huang became lethargic, and he actually permitted those remnant confederates of Lü and Lao, who were unwilling to take the defeat lying down, to return to their places of domicile and carry out activities. After the unification of the six states in the year of 221 B.C., he had "removed 120,000 wealthy and influential families from all parts of the empire to Hsien-yang." The starting point was of course for the convenience of control so as to guard against the plotting of revolts by the old aristocrats of the six states in different places. However, such concentration precisely served to provide objectively their restoration activities with facilities and formed the important social foundation of Chao Kao's coup d'etat which took place afterward.

The "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive" was painted by the Confucian scholars of all ages as most horrible. In point of fact, even this action which struck terror into the reactionaries also reflected the inthoroughness of Ch'in Shih Huang in the suppression of the counter-revolutionaries, because he killed only 460 reactionary Confucian scholars. "Revolution is no doubt the most authoritative thing in the world." Because Ch'in Shih Huang did not make maximum use of this authority, many reactionary Confucian scholars managed to slip away from the net.

Chang Erh and Ch'en Yü were the representative figures among those who slipped away from the net. These two persons persons were the reactionary Confucian scholars formerly retained and fed by Prince Wu Chi of Wei, and they themselves were also wealthy and influential bureaucrats. After Wei was destroyed by Ch'in, the Ch'in Dynasty had offered a reward for their arrest. Chang Erh and Ch'en Yü changed their names and fled to

the Ch'en territory for hiding. They went on to make preparations for carrying out counter-revolutionary restoration. In the year of 209 B.C., Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang rose in revolt, and Chang Erh and Ch'en Yü availed themselves of the opportunity to worm their way into the insurgent camp to carry out subversive activities. They vociferously vituperated "the tyranny of Ch'in in destroying the states of others and wiping out their descendants." ("Collected Biographies of Chang Erh and Ch'en Yü" in Records of the Historian) They opposed the revolutionary regime of the peasants set up by Ch'en Sheng, and recommended "the installation of the descendants of the six states" in a vain attempt to change the political line of the insurgent forces and realize Confucius' program for "reviving states that are extinct and restoring families whose line of succession has been broken" through the hands of the peasant insurgents. The repulsive performance of Chang Erh and Ch'en Yü showed that these reactionary Confucian scholars who had slipped away from Ch'in Shih Huang's net were all along the sworn enemy to the political power of the newly emerging landlord class of the Ch'in Dynasty and the ally of Chao Kao for restoring political power to the slave owners. Although they also were in contradiction with the Chao Kao clique and wanted to take over from it, this was nothing more than a struggle for power and gain among the slave owners on the decline. Speaking in terms of their class essence, they were precisely badgers from the same mound and belonged to the restoration faction of the slave-owning aristocracy.

If it was said that the Ch'in Dynasty had after all issued a circular order for the arrest of such persons as Chang Erh and Ch'en Yü although the matter had not been pursued to the end, then it should be said that Ch'in Shih Huang was even more lethargic and careless toward such reactionary Confucian scholars as K'ung Fu. K'ung Fu was the eighth-generation descendant of Confucius and a diehard of the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline. After the unification of the six states by Ch'in, he declared with clenched teeth: "Ch'in is not my friend!" He expressed that he would not share the sky with the political power of the newly emerging landlord class. He engrossed himself in the study of the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to prepare public opinion for toppling the state under the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class.

When Ch'in Shih Huang ordered the burning of books, he stipulated that the classics of the Confucian school kept by private individuals throughout the country should be turned over to the government for burning. If such books were not handed over thirty days after the issue of the order, the offenders would have their faces tattooed and would be sent to the frontier to build the Great Wall for four years. K'ung Fu, "as an owner of books" ("Records of Ch'in" in Tzu-chih T'ung-chien), had the greatest number of the classics of the Confucian school in his possession. After the book-burning order was transmitted to the lower level, he hid away these books and refused to hand them over. He should have been severely punished for this, but the Ch'in Dynasty took no action against him. Later, it was this K'ung Fu who availed himself of the opportunity of Ch'en Sheng's uprising to make trouble everywhere. He vigorously carried out hush-hush activities for restoration by calling for "following

the example of ancient kings" and "reviving states that are extinct and restoring families whose line of succession has been broken" so as to sabotage the struggle of the masses of the people against the restoration forces of the slave owners. All this shows that although Ch'in Shih Huang's "burning of books and burying of scholars alive" shocked the whole country and was still cursed with clenched teeth by such reactionaries as Lin Piao and his ilk, we still must say that his dictatorship over the reactionaries was not thorough enough.

Since Ch'in Shih Huang adopted such an attitude even toward the open enemy, he naturally was not on the alert toward the hidden enemy. The conspirator Chao Kao was actually a descendant of the old aristocracy of the Chao State, and his mother had been inflicted punishment. Because Chao Kao himself had committed a serious offense, Ch'in Shih Huang handed him over to the ranking minister Meng I for trial. Meng I sentenced Chao Kao to death according to law, but Ch'in Shih Huang later pardoned him "on the ground that he was honest" and "restored him to his office." ("Collected Biographies of Meng T'ien" in Records of the Historian) He not only made Chao Kao the teacher of his beloved son Hu Hai and allowed him to move freely in and out of the palace, but also put him in charge of the confidential work of issuing imperial edicts and proclamations. Out of his reactionary nature, it was not strange that Chao Kao should practice the tactic of "concealment." By allowing such a person as Chao Kao to worm his way into the central government and continue to lie hidden there without detection, Ch'in Shih Huang showed that he lacked the vigilance he should have against the hidden counter-revolution.

Chang Chü-cheng of the Ming Dynasty had pointed out that the downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty was due to "internal treachery and the survival of the remnants of the rebel groups of the six states." He saw not only the wickedness of this conspirator Chao Kao but also the class foundation behind his back--the remnant forces of the slave owners on the decline. He was of the view that if the Ch'in Dynasty could adhere to the Legalist line carried out in the past few decades and continue to hit at the remnant forces of the slave-owning aristocracy and the reactionary Confucian scholars, the Ch'in Dynasty would not have fallen so fast. ("Miscellaneous Writings" in Collected Works of Chang Chü-cheng) This was said with an analytical mind. However, Chang Chü-cheng did not know that Ch'in Shih Huang and the newly emerging landlord class he represented had their limitations, and it was not possible to thoroughly wipe out the counter-revolutionary forces.

Chairman Mao has profoundly pointed out that in the revolution to replace one kind of exploitation system with another kind, "they have neither the necessity nor the possibility to do things for the thorough suppression of counter-revolution." The newly emerging landlord class was of course more progressive than the slave-owner class, but it was after all also an exploiting class, and on this fundamental point of exploiting the laboring people and upholding the system of private ownership, the two classes were identical. Consequently, it was neither necessary nor possible for the landlord class to make a clean break in ideology with the

slavery system, and likewise there was also neither the necessity nor the possibility to thoroughly suppress the reactionary slave-owner class. The dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class not only different in essence from our proletarian dictatorship; even the degree of effectiveness in the exercise of dictatorship over the reactionaries also could not be mentioned in the same breadth.

Chairman Mao also points out, "Without arousing the masses and without supervision by the masses, it is impossible effectively to exercise dictatorship over the reactionaries and bad elements or effectively to remold them; they will continue to make trouble, and there is still the possibility of a restoration." Whether or not the masses can be relied upon is also one of the essential differences between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class. As far as its essence is concerned, the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class does not represent the fundamental interests of the laboring people, and it cannot rely on the laboring people. The Legalist figures can be materialists and they also can firmly adhere to the progressive historical view on reform, but on the question of who are the makers of history, they are also historical idealists. Consequently, they could not and also would not rely on the laboring people. The Ch'in Dynasty was unable to discern many counter-revolutionaries and its circular order for the arrest of counter-revolutionary criminals was also ineffective. This was determined by the nature of the landlord class.

The People Are the Motive Force in the Making of World History

With Chao Kao usurping power, Hu Hai ascending the throne and the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat coming to pass, the first centralist feudal state in Chinese history set up not long ago was toppled. This was the crucial moment of a turn to the worse in history. In order to show the truth of this period of history, it is necessary for us to make an analysis of the class contradictions in society at that time.

The ruling class of the Ch'in Dynasty was the landlord class. It oppressed and exploited the laboring people. There was an irreconcilable contradiction between the landlords and the peasants. This kind of contradiction ran through the whole of the feudal society from beginning to end and became the basic contradiction of the feudal society. When Ch'in Shih Huang was in power, the peasants were also seriously exploited and oppressed. In particular, his misuse of manpower to build the Ofang Palace and the Lishan Tomb added to the burden of the laboring people, and as a consequence, the peasants had risen to wage struggle in resistance. However, the feudal relations of production were basically in correspondence with the productive forces of the time, and because of continued adjustment, the superstructure was also mainly in correspondence with the economic base. The contradiction between the political power of the landlord class of the Ch'in Dynasty and the peasants had also not developed to the degree of

external antagonism on a large scale. With Ch'in Shih Huang carrying out the Legalist line, the restoration forces of the slave owners were mainly the targets under attack, and the contradiction in society at that time found salient expression in the contradiction between the landlord class and the slave-owner class. After Chao Kao usurped power, he carried out the Confucianist line of restoration and regression, and with the oppression and exploitation of the peasants greatly aggravated, the contradiction between the peasant class and the landlord class intensified. The peasants' insurgent forces led by Ch'eng Sheng and Wu Kuang therefore rose in revolt. This brought a heavy blow to the feudal system as well as the restoration forces of the slave owners represented by Chao Kao.

At a time Chao Kao usurped power for restoration, how did the Legalist figures behave? How could they be given a fair appraisal? In the course of the founding and consolidation of the Ch'in Dynasty, the famous Legalist figures under the reign of Ch'in Shih Huang had made indelible contributions. The role of these Legalist figures in history, including Li Szu who had made serious political mistakes, must be accorded the necessary affirmation. This must especially be done when comparing them with their opposites--the Confucian scholars. Only in this way can the reversal of history by the faction honoring Confuciansim and opposing Legalism be reversed once again. However, it is likewise necessary to divide one into two when dealing with the Legalist figures. We must see their progressiveness as well as their limitations before we can correctly and wholly draw historical lessons from class struggle and deepen our understanding of the Marxist materialist conception of history.

The Legalists of early Ch'in were the thinkers of the newly emerging landlord class. They called for progress and reform and were full of vigor and vitality. This was their outstanding merit. But as determined by the class status of the landlord class, they inevitably would have many weaknesses, and the most important one was the selfishness of the landlord class. Even their proposals for reforms which were in correspondence with the demand of historical development were closely linked with the selfishness of the exploiting classes. When the situation took a turn for the worse and the revolution had sunk into a crisis, this kind of weakness would be more prominently exposed, and in the persons of some individuals, it also would constitute a danger to the revolution. The behavior of Li Szu is capable of illustrating this question when Chao Kao launched the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat.

In the course of helping Ch'in Shih Huang to found the first centralist feudal state in Chinese history, Li Szu was a Legalist of outstanding contributions. He held important posts all the time under Ch'in Shih Huang and had a very high repute. When Ch'in Shih Huang died of illness at Shach'iu, he assumed the task of safeguarding the Ch'in Dynasty and adopted effective security measures to guard against disturbances. This action was no doubt correct. At the time, there was "no real Crown Prince," and with Li Szu wielding immeasurable power, this was actually a big obstacle to Chao Kao's "Shach'iu plot." When Chao Kao forged an imperial decree to murder Fu Su and bring Hu Hai to the throne, he also

knew that without the consent of Li Szu, everything would come to nought. Chao Kao had told Hu Hai, "Without the collaboration of the Prime Minister, the venture might not be successful."

When Chao Kao counseled Li Szu to tamper with the testament of Ch'in Shih Huang, Li Szu expressed disagreement in the first place, and he consequently denounced Chao Kao for "saying something that would lead to national doom." As Li Szu was in power at that time, he could have sentenced Chao Kao to death, but he did not take this course, and at the crucial juncture he revealed his feebleness. Seeing Li Szu's weakness, Chao Kao spread before him the advantages and disadvantages. He said: According to the Ch'in system, a prime minister or vassal distinguished by meritorious service cannot serve for life and his descendants cannot be installed as lords. Should Fu Su come to the throne, he no doubt would appoint Meng T'ien as Prime Minister. By that time, you not only cannot bring with you "the seal of Marquis T'ung back to your home village" but also would bring "disasters to your descendants." (The above quotations are taken from the "Collected Biographies of Li Szu" in the Records of the Historian) If you want to keep the esteemed status of the Marquis of T'ung all your life, you must get rid of Fu Su and bring Hu Hai to the throne. Under the intimidation and bribery of Chao Kao, Li Szu finally agreed to come half way to meet him.

Li Szu made a compromise with Chao Kao on this important question of principle because of his class origin and social origin. As a statesman of the landlord class, the attitude of Li Szu to some political events was determined by the advantages and disadvantages to his class and especially to himself. One important cause of Li Szu leaving Ch'u for Ch'in was to find a way out for himself. He was of the opinion that "the King of Ch'u was unworthy to serve, and the six states were all weak and had no means for achievements." As Ch'in Shih Huang had the strength to unify China, by going over to him and helping him reign as emperor, this was an opportunity in a thousand years for "a commoner to make headway." With this motive, he came to the Ch'in State. As expected, Ch'in Shih Huang gave him an important post, and in the matter of a few years, this "commoner of Shangts'ai" and "ordinary folk of the neighborhood" was "promoted as Prime Minister and installed as Marquis of T'ung." His sons and grandsons were also given high posts and paid fat salaries. When his eldest son, Governor Li Yu of Sanch'uan, came to Hsienyang on leave, Li Szu gave a grand banquet to all officials. "Thousands of carriages and horses came to his door," and it was the grandest event of the time. Li Szu had smugly stated: "Nobody ranks above me as a vassal today, and it can be said that I have reached the zenith in wealth and high position!"

But while Li Szu was complacent and confident, he also worried very much about "the decline after reaching the zenith," and had no means to foretell the future in store for him. After Ch'in Shih Huang died of illness, as the successor to the throne had not been determined, the crucial moment had come and his position and power were being threatened. With Fu Su ascending the throne and Meng T'ien becoming the Prime Minister, Li Szu's standing could have changed. In order to preserve his own status

which was "at the zenith in wealth and high position," he dreamed that after Hu Hai came to the throne, he could "keep his marquisate forever generation after generation." (The above quotation are taken from the "Collected Biographies of Li Szu" in the Records of the Historian) He therefore had no alternative but to heed Chao Kao's advice and take part in the conspiracy of Chao Kao and Hu Hai. This behavior of Li Szu should be attributed to the nature of the landlord class and is not just a question of personal conduct. This was the fundamental reason that even such a statesman of the newly emerging landlord class as Li Szu also could not persevere in the struggle against the restoration forces of the slave owners to the end.

After the success of the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, Chao Kao immediately bared his heinous features as the restoration faction of the slave-owning aristocracy. The Legalist line carried out by Ch'in Shih Huang was dropped, and large numbers of the representative figures of the newly emerging landlord class were suppressed. Li Szu knew that he had taken the wrong road and was resolved to put up a struggle. But he did not nor could he rely on the people (at the time, Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang had already risen in revolt and fought their way to Hungmen). Instead he pinned his hope on the person of Hu Hai. He hoped that Hu Hai could heed his counsel, "wake up" and restrain Chao Kao. This was really no different from asking the tiger for his skin! ("Collected Biographies of Li Szu" in Records of the Historian) This was not all. At that time, his eldest son Li Yu had still a large force under his command at Sanch'uan, and he continued his fight against Wu Kuang's troops for the regime that had been usurped by Chao Kao. All this not only reflected Li Szu's vacillation and compromising nature, but also vividly revealed the dual character of the newly emerging landlord class that opposed the slave-owning aristocracy but was also afraid of the laboring people--that opposed restoration as well as the peasants' revolution.

The behavior of another Legalist figure called Meng T'ien was of a different type. His salient feature was that while he felt recalcitrant because he had to "die for no fault of his own," he was unable to do anything with the situation of the time.

The Meng family had for three generations served as generals under Ch'in and had again and again rendered meritorious service in war. Meng T'ien had for more than a decade led a hectic life with war horses. With 300,000 men under his command, he drove away the Huns, built the Great Wall and spread his awe in the North. He was vigilant against the imperial decree faked by Chao Kao and advised Fu Su against committing suicide. Finally, he correctly judged that that "a rebellion had been staged by wicked ministers" in the Central Government. At the time, his prestige and the armed forces under his command were "strong enough for him to rebel (or to quell Chao Kao by force of arms)," and he could have done something in the counter-restoration struggle. But because of the limitations of his class status, he was afraid of committing the crime of "offending against his superiors and stirring up confusion," and because of his "adherence to righteousness" ("Collected Biographies of Meng T'ien" in

Records of the Historian), he wove a cocoon to encase himself and sat back to wait for death. Later, although he made a heroic statement in prison to preserve his integrity in his closing years, this was of no avail and he was forced to commit suicide.

In short, when faced with this counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, the Legalists of great renown in the Ch'in Dynasty appeared to be very feeble and had lost the spirit of lording it over the world in the old days. At this historical juncture of sudden changes, only the laboring people with the peasants as the main body, including the slaves and artisans, and their leaders, had the courage to turn the tide.

At a time the Chao Kao clique made excessive use of powers and punishments to counter-attack and settle accounts in the reverse with the Legalists and the laboring people following the success of the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, and the newly emerging landlord class was unable to do anything, Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang led an army made up of the poor peasants and garrison soldiers to rise in revolt at Tatse village! As soon as the signal fire of revolution was ignited, the deeply oppressed and exploited peasants, slaves and artisans immediately rose in revolt in all places. The insurgent forces quickly expanded to form an army comprising "600 to 700 chariots, more than 1,000 horses and several ten thousand soldiers." ("Family of Ch'en She" in Records of the Historian) The imposing army marched westward to destroy the reactionary dynasty of Chao Kao and Hu Hai.

The insurrection of Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang clearly embodied the firm stand and revolutionary spirit of the laboring people right from the beginning. Confronted by the butcher's knife of the restoration faction, they marched forward courageously without the least fear. Unlike Li Szu and Meng T'ien, they harbored no illusion for the reactionary dynasty. The clarion call of the bugle awakened all people who were unwilling to lead the life of slaves. At the same time, it also aroused the combat courage of a section of the representative figures of the newly emerging landlord class. "Prince Ch'en waved his arms to take the lead in the empire....(all places) responded to his call. Every family made known its anger and everyone fought independently." "The counties killed their magistrates and the prefectures killed their governors.....Wu Kuang and Chou Wen led a million men westward to attack Ch'in." ("Collected Biographies of Chang Erh and Ch'en Yü" in Records of the Historian) Chao Kao and Hu Hai sank completely in the vast sea of peasant uprisings. This dynasty for the restoration of the slave owners that frenziedly went against the tide for a time was smashed into smithereens under the iron fists of several million people in only the short course of three years. The insurgent army of the peasants led by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang hit hard at the restoration forces of the slave owners and at the same time also pounded against the feudal ruling class, thus playing the role of driving hidstory forward. This objectively also cleared the way of obstacles for the continued implementation of the Legalist line in the early part of Western Han.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive forces in the making of world history." The Legalist figures were historical idealists, and they could not understand this truth. In order to play a positive role of history, they had to take a line in conformity with the trend of historical development and their policies and measures should objectively conform to the demands of the laboring people. Once they departed from this pre-condition, they lost the support of the laboring people and would become powerless when confronted by the reactionaries. Only the revolution and struggle of the laboring people can overthrow the rule of the reactionaries.

The historical experience of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the Ch'in Dynasty has taught us a profound lesson. It is by no means easy to set up a new social system, and it is even less easy to consolidate it. A long struggle has to be carried out again and again. To be sure, the trend of historical development is irresistible. The slave-owning aristocracy on the decline had no means to obstruct the establishment and consolidation of the feudal system more than 2,000 years ago. How can the moribund landlord and bourgeois classes prevent the socialst cause from moving forward in victory today?

* * *

MILITIA

The Dashing Appearance of Shanghai's Militiawomen

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1974)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings on "organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale" and "implementing three aspects" of militia work, simultaneously with strengthening ideological and political education, the militia of Shanghai embraces the idea of staying prepared at all times without relaxation and is given hard training in military techniques for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the defense of the socialist motherland. The militiawomen of Shanghai, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their male counterparts, have written a new chapter in the history of the militia of Shanghai.

Red Artillery Company

Early one morning, at an anti-aircraft gun firing range, a tension-charged target practice with live ammunitions was underway. At a resonant command from a young female commander, a team of militiawomen fighters jumped into position behind the guns, raised up the muzzles and trained them on the "enemy plane." At a resolute wave of the hand from the commander, there suddenly came a roaring sound. In a burst of flames, the "enemy plane' dropped into the sea. This was the militiawomen anti-aircraft gun company of the No. 17 Cotton Mill of Shanghai.

In charge of the shooting was militia company commander Wang Chin-fang. This loom operator no more than 25 years old had for many times been cited "an advanced production worker" and "Red Flag commando." In April last year, not long after Wang Chin-fang joined the anti-aircraft gun company, the company unit brought her to the firing range to undergo collective training. The first lesson was the construction of defense works. Such training was in the past always conducted under the command of the PLA. This time she was called upon to take command on her own. She took three hours to finish what other people took half an hour to finish. However, Little Wang was not discouraged. She thought that there was nothing in the world that could not be learned and that when given effort and with more practice, still greater difficulties could be overcome. She borrowed from other people data on anti-aircraft guns, and studied them word by word and sentence by sentence. Whenever she was unable to understand something, she humbly turned to others for advice. She also stepped onto the position behind the gun and humbly learned from the gunners. In order to memorize well the command terms and give combat orders speedily and accurately, she kept on reciting orders and waving the flag several hundred times a day. After a few days, her voice got hoarse and her arms ached but she gave this not a damn and still persisted in drilling herself.

On one occasion, someone from a higher levels came to inspect things and asked Little Wang many questions including the duties of a company commander, the performance of the firepower of the whole company, etc. She answered every question fluently and was cited by the leadership. After hard training, she has now become a skilled commander.

Every female fighter of this anti-aircraft gun company showed not a sign of weakness. Take squad leader Ch'en T'ai-hua for instance. When she first joined the anti-aircraft gun company, she served as a loader. She was required to press into the barrel shells weighing over 20 catties each and to jerk free the handle with force to let the shells out again. She was required to load shells in this way several hundred times a day. Her arms got red and swollen, and the pain was so great that she could hardly raised them. But she still doggedly fought in her own position. Now, at one stroke, she could load over 20 rounds of shells. Little Ch'en not only had the spirit to stand hard drilling but also had a high sense of preparedness against war. During a war-preparedness exercise, at the sound of the alarm, Little Ch'en was the first to charge out of the barracks. Halfway, she got her shoes stuck in the mud, and she ran barefoot to the gun position. In the target practice this time, the whole company gave a good performance and was called by others a "tough artillery company of the women's detachment."

Motorcyclists Fly Past

In October last year, for the sake of strengthening preparedness against war, the militiawomen of the Shanghai No. 11 Cotton Mill organized the first militiawomen motorcycle squad in Shanghai. These young women textile workers feared no hazards and drilled themselves in the hard way. Very rapidly, they had at their fingertips the relatively tough technique of motorcycle driving.

However, when they came to the motorcycle training ground on the first day, they ran into numerous difficulties, as the motorcycle has so many parts and they knew nothing about the performance of its engine, electric circuits and oil system. In the face of these difficulties, they did not budge an inch. Full of confidence, they said that guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they surely could put on iron wings and fly off. Training started. Under the guidance of the driving instructor, they sat astride their iron mounts and started the engines. They had scarcely got under way when quite a few of them fell down. They remounted and drove again! After two weeks of assiduous training, they at last master the skill of driving a motorcycle.

After they could drive along ordinary roads, they again started cross-country training. In the severity of winter, motorcycle driving training was pretty tough going. They sped along in the teeth of the bone-chilling wind and fought unswervingly against the winds and snow storms. Their hands and feet became numb with cold or swollen. Some had frosbites, but they fought tenaciously and did not let out so much as a groan. "Conditions vary in times of war. Our training must be geared

actual combat needs." They often abandoned the broad and smooth asphalt oads and ran through the narrow paths across the fields. They also onstantly drove with their lights off at night during training. Once, t rained cats and dogs late in the night. With their lights off, they rove through a section of a muddy path. The wheels of their cycles got uck in the mud and spinned futilely. They jumped off, half-carried d half-pushed their mounts into position, quickly got through the muddy ath, and made their way back to the company in time.

Through the criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, the litiawomen devoted themselves to military training more assiduously, and ir motorcycle driving level was again raised. Not long ago, they staged motorcycle driving demonstration for the workers, peasants and soldiers the whole city. Two militiawomen shot out like an arrow on their les. One moment, they had one hand off the handle and themselves ised off the saddle and their bodies hidden behind one side of the e; another moment, they gently lifted the head of the cycle and flew ross a 6-meter wide broken bridge. At the sight of the superb driving ill of the militiawomen, the spectators praised in chorus, "These militia-omen are really wonderful."

Petrels Spread Their Wings

One early morning in early spring, a course of training in the stallation of sheathed lines for telecommunication for the militiawomen rrespondence squad of the Minhang Posts and Telecommunications Sub-bureau started. At an order from the squad leader, they dashed for the set al like an arrow. They crossed over the obstacles on the way, climbed rees and underwent training in the installation of field telephone es. That person of short stature running farthest ahead was deputy ad leader Chiang Wei-ch'Un.

Little Chiang came to this sub-bureau in 1971 as a technician. er joining the basic-level militia, she was determined to become the s and ears that could properly see and hear things far away for the olution. While studying the proper control of machines, Chiang Wei-n persisted in undergoing training in field operations together with militia of the opposite sex.

During the first exercise, she encountered many difficulties. sheathed wires seemed to be wilfully playing tricks on her. As she olled the wire, it stretched out of shape and when she rolled up the re, it formed into a tangled mass. She had hardly got through rolling half of the 500 meters of wire when she went short of breath and her s became so sore that she could scarcely lift them. Should she back or stick to it? Hold out! Training is for fighting. Perseverance ns victory and to back out is to run away like a deserter. With set h, she resolutely went through with the first training mission. When ing a course of training in the installation of permanent wires high in air, the militiawomen correspondence squad selected a pole that sup-ted the suspended telephone wires over the river on the bank of the

Huangp'u River as the training ground. This pole which supported the wires over the river was as tall as 9 meters. On the day of training, Little Chiang was the first one who skillfully put on foot fasteners, and, tidying up her clothes, she climbed up. One meter, two meters, three meters.... Scarcely halfway up, she took a look downward, and her heart pounded with fear. As she was about to continue with her upward climb, suddenly one of her foot fasteners fell to the ground. She failed in her first attempt. Little Chiang was not discouraged because of her failure. She strapped on the fastener and again climbed upward. After fighting half an hour, she at last got to the top of the 9-meter high telephone wire pole and had the telephone wires properly connected. Facing the rolling and tumbling Huangp'u River below, she could not help crying out aloud, "I'm a 'petrel'!"

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

* * *

COLOR FILMS

Audience Welcome New Chinese Color Feature Film

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

the new chinese colour feature film "sparkling red star", based on the 1972 novel of the same name, traces the maturing during the second revolutionary civil war period (1927-1936) of the son of a red army man.

the peking press has carried appreciations written by workers, peasants, soldiers and students since it went on show around october first. they praise the film as another fruit of the revolution in the cinema for its effective presentation of chairman mao's revolutionary line, its delineation of revolutionary heroes and its strong artistic appeal. they commend the film as lively teaching material on the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and on revolutionary traditions for young people.

the film shows how a seven-year-old boy is tempered into a staunch red army man through violent class struggle. chopping firewood in a dense forest, the boy with gladness nimbly climbs up a tree and keeps watch on the top when he hears gun shots from afar. he is of firm belief that the red army is winning a battle not far away and will soon liberate his home village, liuchi. the boy, pan tung-tzu, is the son of a red guard squad leader in the mountains of an old revolutionary base in kiangsi.

it is the red army led by chairman mao that liberates his village, overthrows the local despot, divides up the land and establishes red political power. his family and the other poor labouring people begin to live a happy life. the boy, learning whom to love and whom to hate, becomes a member of the children's corps.

during the fifth counter-campaign against the "encirclement and suppression" campaign launched by chiang kai-shek in 1934, the main force of the red army had to give up the central base area owing to the serious errors of wang ming's "left" opportunist line. the labouring people once again fell under the heel of the kuomintang reactionaries and the local despot.

pan tung-tzu sees the red army off, bidding farewell to his father who joins in during the long march, and sees his mother, a communist party member, burnt alive by the local despot for sheltering the villagers. in pan tung-tzu's mind grow the deep class hatred for the oppressed and exploited and the seeds of

revolution. he joins the guerrillas left behind by the red army to battle against the kuomintang bandit troops.

in the hard times of struggle, pan tung-tzu often looks at a red star cap badge his father left before going, an emblem of the leadership of the party, of the people's army and of the victory of the revolution.

the main role in this film produced by the august first film studio is played by an eleven-year-old peking primary school pupil chu hsin-yun, son of a physical education teacher. the director and veteran actors helped chu hsin-yun in his first screen part. he is particularly effective in the scene when the villagers want to rescue the child's mother, but cannot. grief and pain, anger and hatred, resoluteness and control, play over the boy's face.

the scenarists concentrated on episodes showing pan tung-tzu at the sharp point of class struggle. thus he constantly scales new heights through repeated struggles, becoming a revolutionary youth with a firm stand point and a staunch fighting will.

three and a half million copies of the novel were sold all over china since it was first published two years ago, and it is a favourite of youngsters. the central people's broadcasting station carried it in instalments in the programme for little red guards. a serial picture book has also appeared.

WATCH MAKING INDUSTRY

Shanghai Develops Watch Industry Self-Reliantly

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1974)

shanghai has built a fairly complete watch-making industry since it produced china's first wristwatches by indigenous methods in 1956. this is one of the achievements made by the shanghai working class in developing industry through self-reliance.

china had no watch-making industry before liberation. even components needed for repairs had to be imported. workers from some clock factories and repairshops in shanghai cooperated and produced the first batch of chinese-made wristwatches with equipment of their own devising in 1956, after surmounting a most of difficulties.

shanghai now offers eight varieties of wristwatches, including watches for ladies and divers, and self-winding timepieces with calender mechanism. these models are new in design and good in quality. output last year was 3.3 times that of 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

efforts at tapping production potential and inter-plant cooperation have helped quicken the development of the industry. the city originally had two factories making traveller's clocks. later, arrangements were made for one of them to meet the production targets of the two and the other switched to manufacturing wristwatches. the shanghai stop watch factory and the shanghai no. 2 wristwatch factory increased their wristwatch output by a big margin with only an insignificant increase in state investment and manpower. they made use of the existing machines as far as possible, renovated some of them and manufactured new ones themselves or with the help of other factories.

shanghai watchmakers have introduced many innovations and produced high-frequency wristwatches during the cultural revolution. workers of different factories recently started to manufacture wristwatches with standardized movements.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Women's Active Role in Agricultural Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 21, 1974)

over 2,570 women are playing an active role in 275 agricultural scientific experiment groups in chinhsien county in north china's hopei province. they have made outstanding achievements in cotton growing, field management, plant protection and in breeding fine strains of seed.

chinhsien county is the major cotton producer of this north china province, with over 12,600 hectares under cotton this year. the 2,584 women cotton growing groups are conducting their experiments according to local conditions. cotton wilt used to be a constant threat in the houchao production brigade of the taoyuan people's commune. the woman agrotechnician liang chun-ying and

several other commune members set aside a small experimental plot to study ways of controlling the disease. they moved to the plot soil from the most seriously contaminated field and applied crushed stalks of badly stricken cotton plants as base manure to the plot. they then planted different varieties of cotton evolved by themselves or introduced from elsewhere to test their disease resistance. the experiment revealed two good strains of cotton which are high-yielding and strongly resistant to diseases. these women also achieved a big success in controlling cotton wilt by injecting insecticide solution in the soil around the roots of the plants this summer.

in the tunglichuang people's commune, a 60-year-old woman, chao chun-wen, and her daughter tried out the inter-planting of wheat with cotton on their experimental plot of 0.45 hectares last year and reaped 1,017 kilogrammes of ginned cotton and 2,325 kilogrammes of wheat. this year the mother and daughter have been joined by 11 others to form an experimental group and their experimental land has been extended to over 3.3 hectares on which five items of experiment are being undertaken.

after criticizing such traditional concepts as "superiority of men over women" during the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius, more and more women have been taking part in scientific experiments. insect pest forecasting groups have been formed in many communes, production brigades and teams with women as the mainstay. they make painstaking efforts in studying the laws governing the movements of such harmful insects as stalk borers, beetles, and cotton aphis. this year, more than 400 women in the county have joined in manufacturing insecticides, total output amounting to 2,250 tons. this not only made for the work of pest control but also saved a large amount of funds. in the spirit of self-reliance, a women's scientific experimental group, using methods and equipment of their own devising, evolved a kind of highly effective pesticide against cotton aphis, army worms and other insects. this pesticide which is capable of eliminating 95 per cent of the insects in the field is now being produced in large quantities.

the women of chinhsien county also take an active part in culturing fine strains of grain and cotton. in cooperation with male members, they have in recent years selected and cultivated 37 fine strains of grain and cotton, and improved seeds introduced from other places. women make up 40 per cent of the total participating in these activities.

HAILSTORM FORECASTING

New Instrument for Forecasting Hailstorms

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 22, 1974)

a transistorized lightning counter capable of forecasting hailstorms has been turned out by the lanchow institute of highland atmospheric physics under the chinese academy of sciences.

simple in structure, easy to handle and inexpensive, this instrument is suitable for use in people's communes in both plains and mountain areas. when a mass of hail-producing cloud appears within 40 kilometres from the instrument, its antenna will automatically transmit lightning signals to the counter, and the readings of a given number of lightning signals recorded will indicate that a hailstorm is impending.

six hailstorms and 12 thunderstorms were correctly predicted by the counter in the pingliang area in eastern kansu province during the hailstorm season last year.

commune members in china's rural and mountain areas have waged a tenacious struggle against hailstorms with improvised cannon and rockets. but they often failed to detect the approach of hail and thunderstorm clouds previously because they had to rely on the naked eye in weather observation.

following the development of an electron-valve lightning counter some time earlier, the lanchow institute of highland atmospheric physics went on to create the new transistorized gadget with improved efficiency.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors Grow in Strength at Their Birthplace

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 21, 1974)

an east china people's commune, which is the birthplace of china's barefoot doctors, has nearly trebled the number of these rural medical workers in six years.

the chiangchen people's commune in chuansha county on the outskirts of shanghai won national fame in 1968

when it trained china's first batch of 28 barefoot doctors from among young peasants. its pioneering example, affirmed and supported by chairman mao, was followed throughout china's rural areas.

of the 82 barefoot doctors trained by the commune so far, five went to work in army units, another five enrolled at medical colleges and four joined the commune clinic. the remaining 68 are working in the commune's production brigades, three or four to each brigade. in addition, 142 health workers in the production teams have been trained with the help of barefoot doctors to take care of disease prevention. a contingent of rural medical and health workers with barefoot doctors as the main force has thus come into shape.

the barefoot doctors take part in productive labour in the brigades while doing medical work.

apart from the commune clinic, every production brigade has its own health station with simple beds. the commune members say: with a health station near home and doctors working among us, we get early prevention and prompt treatment of any disease.

the commune's barefoot doctors have helped improve the health of the rural population and gradually reduced the incidence of diseases by putting prevention first, a key policy in china's medical and health work. continuously perfecting their skill, they can now handle 95 per cent of the cases, ranging from common and recurrent to dangerous and urgent ones.

these medical workers generally combine traditional chinese treatment with western medical practice. the past six years saw them press ahead along the road pointed out by chairman mao, namely, creating a new, integrated medicine and pharmacology of the motherland by combining chinese and western medicine.

the commune clinic, local medical colleges and medical teams touring the countryside constantly help barefoot doctors acquire or improve both traditional and western skills. to this end, they sponsored about a dozen training courses in recent years.

for preventive or therapeutic purposes, the barefoot doctors choose either traditional chinese or western methods or use both in combination according to efficacy, convenience and economy.

on the basis of their practical experience, they gradually delve into medical theories. they devote two days every month to an exchange of experience and read much medical literature in order to clarify problems by combining theory with practice. three

textbooks for barefoot doctors and health workers in the rural areas were compiled with their participation, and the first one has run into 1.12 million copies. new-type workers in medical theory determined to scale the heights of a new medicine and pharmacology are emerging from among the barefoot doctors.

the commune has sent five barefoot doctors to medical colleges. one of them completed a scientific research project with four other students after spending three and a half years at a medical college in peking. barefoot doctors are seen as a source of the new-type medical scientists of the proletariat.

barefoot doctors of the chiangchen commune are an active force in the proletarian revolution in education. the shanghai institute of traditional chinese medicine chooses the commune as a base for its educational revolution. teachers and students come here to listen to lectures given by barefoot doctors and tour the villages with them. the lectures always contain illustrations of typical diseases and cases, putting an end to the divorcement of theory from practice. the new teaching material of the institute has broken down the barriers between traditional chinese and western medicine and shows the organic connections between the two. the old method of compilation, which separates pathology and pathogenesis from therapeutics, has also been changed.

FISHERIES

Bigger Catches in Major East China Fishing Ground

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 22, 1974)

mechanization and better fishing methods brought catches around the choushan islands off the east china coast up 78 per cent last spring and summer over the comparable 1973 period.

the 60,000 fishermen living on the several hundred islands caught 375,000 tons of marine products in 1973, more than ten times the 1949 figure. this major fishing ground in china abounds in more than 100 fishes, including croakers, hair-tail and cuttlefish.

today the 77 people's communes have more than 3,000 motorized junks, a 70 per cent increase compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started. total tonnage has risen

2.4-fold. the fleets use fish shoal detectors, hoists to haul in nets and nylon nets as well as tele-communications to direct fishing. the fishing area has been extended from coastal points to the high seas.

mechanics go out to sea to repair machinery for the fishermen during the busy seasons, and commercial departments send out goods. medical teams offer treatment.

the motorized junks, which have replaced the wooden fishing smacks, are equipped with tele-communications. they are more seaworthy and have better advance warning of bad weather. buoys have been added to indicate shoals. what a difference from pre-liberation days when fishermen were often lost in storms.

the nanfeng brigade, which today has 26 pairs of motorized junks purchased from its public accumulation funds, began mechanization in 1958. the fishermen went to sea while the women organized groups to weave fishing nets and breed laver. the brigade reclaimed 13 hectares of beach to grow grain and cotton and built saltfields on another 13 hectares of beach. augmenting the collective economy in these ways, the brigade has bought motorized junks every year. the combined tonnage is 2,500 tons, and all fishing is now done from such boats. the brigade has its own ship repair works and a small power plant.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves for Albania and Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

a chinese friendship delegation with ting tao, director of the foreign affairs office under the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, as its leader and li shou-feng, deputy director of the educational bureau under the committee, as its deputy leader left peking by air yesterday to visit albania and romania.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including li chuan-hung, chu ching-ho, pi hsueh-chien and li ping.

also present were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here, and marius gheorghiu, second secretary of the romanian embassy here.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Congressional Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

the argentine congressional group with italo luder, president of the external affairs commission of the senate, as its head, and ricardo falu, president of the energy and fuel commission of the chamber of deputies as its deputy head concluded its visit to china and left here by air this afternoon.

ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, was at the airport to see the delegation off.

also on hand were e.ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy in peking, and hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

while in peking, the argentine guests visited a factory, a people's commune, a school and an air-raid underground shelter and toured scenic spots and historical sites.

from october 15 to 18, the argentine congressional group visited the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Governor-General Visits Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Sydney, Oct. 21, 1974)

australian governor-general sir john kerr visited the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china in sydney today in the company of chinese ambassador to australia wang kuo-chuan and head of the chinese exhibition delegation li chuan.

the governor-general inspected with keen interest the exhibits of all parts and inquired about china's industrial and agricultural construction. he wished the exhibition great success.

after the visit, the governor-general had a friendly talk with wang kuo-chuan and li chuan.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

First Secretary of Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

franz strobl, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of austria, sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on october first, extending the most sincere greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says, "the splendid victory won by the chinese people under the leadership of the completely marxist-leninist party headed by chairman mao

was the biggest historical event of the world since the october revolution in 1917. it signifies a great leap forward in the process of the world proletarian revolution and a turning point in the history of the whole mankind."

the letter points out that the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius personally led by chairman mao tsetung, "have made it possible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, to carry on the socialist construction and to consolidate all the triumphs over capitalist-revisionist degeneration."

the letter notes that internationalist unity and brotherly friendship "have closely linked us with the chinese people and their glorious party". the progressive and revolutionary forces of the austrian people are enthusiastically taking part in the struggle of all progressive forces of the world against capitalism, imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Peking Soiree in Honor of Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling and Other Distinguished Danish Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, mrs. elsebeth hartling and the other distinguished danish guests were entertained at a soiree here today.

madame chiang ching accompanied the distinguished danish guests at the soiree. together they enjoyed a rich programme of chinese contemporary, classical and folk music and dances presented by the china song and dance ensemble, featuring vocal and instrumental solos, ensembles of wind and percussion instruments and arias and dances selected from modern revolutionary peking operas. a chinese musician rendered a piece of danish folk music on the pipa, a traditional chinese plucked instrument. the performances drew warm applause from the distinguished guests.

at the end of the performances, prime minister and mrs. hartling went on stage in the company of madame chiang ching, warmly shook hands with the performers in congratulation of their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

attending the soiree were leading members of departments concerned li chiang, chiao kuan-hua, yu hui-yung, wang yeh-chiu, wang man-tien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, chang han-chih, hou tsai-lin, chia ting and chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang and his wife sun chi.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and mrs. paludan and other danish friends now in peking were also present.

the soiree was jointly arranged by the cultural group under the state council and the peking municipal revolutionary committee in honour of the distinguished danish guests.

earlier today, prime minister and mrs. hartling and their party made an excursion to the great wall and the ming tombs in the company of li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building.

yesterday, the distinguished guests went sightseeing in the summer palace in the company of vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua. mrs. elsebeth hartling also visited the peking art handicrafts workshop and the palace museum.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Give Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, and mrs. elsebeth hartling gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of foreign trade li chiang and minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching.

the national flags of china and denmark were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

in his speech, prime minister hartling recalled the meetings he had with chinese leaders, saying: "they have been permeated with that atmosphere and spirit of friendship which have always characterized relations between our two countries."

he said: "taking into account the differences in size, geographical situation, historical development and political and economic systems, nobody should wonder that there are areas in which our views do not coincide. where we have differed, we have done so in friendship and understanding for the background of the views of the other party. and i am glad to say that in very many areas we have been able to see eye to eye."

"but furthermore we have been able to deal with very acute questions concerning relations and exchanges between our two countries and to agree on practical measures for furthering them," he added.

the prime minister stated: "my wife and i and some members of my party yesterday had the great honour of meeting with chairman mao tsetung and we had a very friendly and deeply interesting talk. it was a great experience for all of us and we take it as an important sign of friendship, which we will never forget."

prime minister hartling extended warm and sincere thanks to the chinese hosts for the hospitality shown to him and his party. he said that their visit to peking "has given great evidence both of the friendship that exists between our two countries and of the many possibilities there are to channel this friendship into practical measures and exchanges. this is the note on which we would like this first part of the visit to end."

in his speech, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said that it is a great pleasure for him, on behalf of premier chou en-lai, to attend this grand banquet given by mr. prime minister and mrs. hartling.

he said: "mr. hartling is the first danish prime minister to visit our country, and his visit is an important event in the history of the relations between china and denmark. during his stay in peking, mr. prime minister had a friendly meeting and conversation with chairman mao tsetung and had a friendly interview with premier chou en-lai. our two sides also had a wide exchange of views on important international issues of common interest to both countries as well as on bilateral relations. all this has been very useful towards a better mutual understanding and will certainly help strengthen the friendly relations between china and denmark. during the prime minister's visit, our two sides signed the chinese-danish maritime transport agreement and the letters exchanged on the joint chinese-danish committee. these show that there are broad prospects for the development of the relations between china and denmark."

the vice-premier said: "in the twenty-five years since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, have made some achievements through hard work and self-reliance. but we still face arduous tasks and have a long way to go. ours is a developing socialist country. we are not, and shall never be, a superpower. the chinese people wish to unite closely with all countries and peoples subject to superpower bullying or threat, in a joint effort to combat hegemonism."

in conclusion, the chinese vice-premier asked prime minister hartling to convey, upon his return, to the danish government and people the cordial and friendly greetings of the chinese government and people.

among others present at the banquet were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress lin chiao-chih and hu tzu-ang, and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chiao kuan-hua, chai snu-fan, chou tzu-chien, tao chi, wang ping-chien, chu chih-ping, hsiao peng, wang man-tien, chiang hui-lien, liu ai-feng, chuang tse-tung, ting kuo-yu, chia ting, chai tse-min, cho lin, wang yeh-chiu, yueh chih-chien, chou chiu-yeh, hsieh li-fu, chang chen-tung, pan fei, wang shou-hsiang, wang shih-yen and li hsi-fu, as well as chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang and his wife sun chi.

also present were the members of prime minister and mrs. hartling's party, danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and mrs. paludan, and other danish friends now in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

Chinese-Danish Maritime Transport Agreement and Letters on Joint Chinese-Danish Committee Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

an agreement on maritime transport between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of denmark and the letters on the establishment of a joint chinese-danish committee for the purposes of trade promotion and development of economic relations

between the two countries were signed in peking this evening.

danish prime minister poul hartling and chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping signed the agreement and the letters on behalf of their respective governments.

among those present at the signing ceremony were:

mrs. elsebeth hartling, members of the danish prime minister's party jorgen gersing and eigil jorgensen, leader of the danish maritime delegation erik andersen, and danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and mrs. paludan; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned li chiang, chiao kuan-hua, tao chi, chai shu-fan and cho lin, and chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang and his wife sun chi.

Danish Prime Minister and Wife Leave Peking for Yenan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, and mrs. elsebeth hartling left peking for yenan by special plane this morning in the company of li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building.

among the several thousand people at the airport to see off the distinguished danish guests were teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned chai shu-fan, tao chi, liu ai-feng, ting kuo-yu and cho lin.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport flying the national flags of china and denmark. after the band played the national anthems of denmark and china, prime minister hartling, accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army. as the distinguished danish guests bid farewell to the well-wishers, the airport was enlivened by the beating of drums and gongs and cheers. young people in holiday dress danced and other people waved bouquets and streamers. they hailed the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and danish people and wished the guests every success on their visit.

prime minister and mrs. hartling kept waving to the crowds and clapping their hands in acknowledgement.

accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit to yenan were also chang yi-chun, deputy director of the west european affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang and his wise sun chi. danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and his wife were also aboard the same plane.

officials of the danish embassy here and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the airport.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Visit Yenan, Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 22, 1974)

poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, and mrs. elsebeth hartling and their party arrived in yenan by special plane this morning in the company of li shui-ching, minister of china's first ministry of machine building.

yenan in shensi province, northwest china, was for a time the site of the central committee of the communist party of china where the chinese people's great leader chairman mao fought for 13 years, leading the chinese revolution to great victories. socialist construction in yenan has developed vigorously since the founding of new china.

today the national flags of china and denmark flew over the yenan airport. vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee chang tse made a special trip from sian to yenan to welcome prime minister and mrs. hartling and the other distinguished danish guests. greeting them at the airport were also chairman hsu hsiao-min and vice-chairmen tu chin-chang, chang han-wu, chiang yu-liang and liang chien-hua of the revolutionary committee of the yenan administrative region, and chairman li hsiu-chuan and vice-chairman pai hsueh of the yenan municipal revolutionary committee as well as two thousand local people.

as the guests of honour from denmark arrived in yenan amidst a joyous ensemble of drums and gongs, a crowd of welcomers played traditional musical instruments

and performed folk dances to demonstrate the friendly feelings of the people of yenan for the danish people.

the danish guests visited "date orchard" and yangchialing where chairman mao once lived and the exhibition hall on his activities in yenan when he led the chinese revolution there. they also climbed up the pagoda hill and enjoyed a bird's-eye view of the historic city.

prime minister hartling said during the visit that yenan was the place "where the long march ended and where chairman mao spent so long a time preparing the developments which came to their final result when the chinese people stood up in 1949". he added that he was glad to be able to visit this place of historic significance.

this afternoon, prime minister and mrs. hartling and their party arrived in sian from yenan by special plane in the company of minister li shui-ching and vice-chairman chang tse. they were enthusiastically welcomed at the airport by over two thousand people led by li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, hsiao chun and wang feng-chin, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, and peng tien-chi, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee. chairman li jui-shan gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the distinguished danish guests. guests and hosts repeatedly toasted the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and danish people.

the visitors viewed the tayen pagoda built in the tang dynasty more than one thousand years ago.

prime minister and mrs. hartling and their party left sian for loyang by special train this evening. they were seen off at the railway station by chairman li jui-shan and others.

CHINA AND INDIA

History Cannot Be Altered
-- Comment on Indian Prime Minister's Speech on Annexation of Sikkim

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

indian prime minister indira gandhi declared publicly on october 15 that "sikkim was not an independent country. it was always part of india." but the same prime minister had stated not long ago that "india will always respect sikkim's individuality." one cannot help asking: since sikkim is part of india then how can its "individuality" be respected? has the indian prime minister ever spoken of "always respecting" the "individuality" of uttar pradesh which is part of india?

to say that "sikkim was always part of india" is a fabrication of history. anyone who has a common knowledge of asian history knows that sikkim, the himalayan kingdom, which has a history of 300-400 years, was founded in the 17th century when india was invaded by the old-line colonialists and gradually reduced into a british colony. britain started her armed invasion of sikkim, using india as a base after the latter was completely colonized in the middle of the 19th century and forcibly turned sikkim into a british "protectorate" in 1890. before 1947 when india won independence, both india and sikkim were the victims of colonialism, india was a british colony, while sikkim was a british "protectorate" and never part of india. but after attaining independence, the indian rulers have forgotten that historically india shared the same destiny with sikkim and took over the mantle of colonialism. acting in the way of the big bullying the small and the "strong" oppressing the weak, they carried out aggression and expansion at the expense of sikkim and compelled her to sign a "status quo agreement" which has india replaced britain in her colonialist status in sikkim. in june 1949, indian troops were sent to the sikkimese capital gantok to take over the sikkimese government by force. in 1950, the indian rulers imposed upon the sikkimese people the "india-sikkim peace treaty", making sikkim an indian "protectorate". up to now, sikkim has only been under india's colonial rule for 27 years. judging from history, the allegation that "sikkim was always part of india" is a sheer lie, a lame excuse for india's expansionist act. this was pointed out by impartial indian public opinion. the hindustan times pointed out in an editorial on august 30 that "sikkim is not territorially part of india. constitutionally it is a foreign country." s.n. mishra, member of the rival congress in parliament, wrote to

indira gandhi on august 31 saying that "sikkim is not a part of india."

the indian prime minister's recent speech is a stark avowal of india's annexation of sikkim. sikkim was named an indian protectorate before september and an "associate state" after the indian constitution was amended in september and now, dropping all the previous names sikkim is called a "part of india".

to speak bluntly, the painstaking effort of the indian rulers in fabricating history is nothing but an attempt to describe the annexation of sikkim as india's "internal affair". in this way, other people would "have no right to speak about indo-sikkim relations". but having committed colonial expansion and annexed sikkim, the indian rulers can in no way escape denunciation and condemnation by the world people. the voice of justice can never be silenced by a few lies of anybody.

but there were some people who really beat the drum for the indian expansionists. on the very day the indian prime minister made the extremely absurd statement on the annexation of sikkim, the soviet news agency tass in a dispatch on october 15 described the just denunciation of india's annexation of sikkim by people all over the world as "an interference in the internal affairs of india". to describe obvious expansion abroad as an "internal affairs" is a lie typical of the soviet revisionist social-imperialists. but history cannot be altered, no matter how "clever" the indian rulers appear and how vigorously the soviet revisionists beat the drum for them.

by altering history, the indian expansionists can only arouse stronger opposition from the sikkimese people. since india's forcible annexation of sikkim in early september, the sikkimese people have held many protest demonstrations. trying to turn sikkim into a "part of india", the indian expansionists will eventually be punished by history and will not come to a good end.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

the delegation of the united struggle conference of the all military japanese employees labour union with yo oikawa as its leader and nisao kameyama as its deputy leader concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including han hsi-ya and tsao hsien-po.

during their stay in china, the japanese guests visited peking, linhsien, shenyang, fushun, talien, nanking, wuhsi and shanghai.

vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation in peking.

Japanese Worker, Peasant Writers' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted the delegation of japanese worker and peasant writers with the worker-writer jinichiro nakada as its leader, the worker-poet masao matsuura as its deputy leader, and hisayoshi fukushima, a member of the writing group of the "haguruma (gear)" theatrical company, as its secretary-general. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned and chinese writers, including hsieh ping-hsin, li chi, li hsueh-ao, chang chang, li fu-teh and liu chih.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets and Fetes Visiting Group of Dietmen of Japanese Liberal Democratic Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted here this evening the japanese visiting group of dietmen of the liberal democratic party led by seigo hamano.

present at the meeting and the banquet were hua lo-keng and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of other departments concerned, including sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chang chang and sung shun-ying.

present were also minister kensuke yanagiya and other diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy in peking.

chang hsiang-shan and seigo hamano proposed toasts at the banquet, hailing the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and japan and the good neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries.

the japanese visiting group arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

seiichi tagawa, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party, his wife and two others left here by air today on a visit to shanghai and hangchow before going home.

seeing them off at the airport were chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, vice-president and secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, was also present.

Chinese Exhibition Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 22, 1974)

the chinese exhibition delegation with hsiao fang-chou as its leader left here for home today after having prepared and held the exhibition of the people's republic of china in osaka and tokyo.

it was seen off at the airport by shigeo nagano, president of the tokyo association sponsoring the exhibition, and over 200 other japanese friends including aiichiro fujiyama, kogoro uemura, kiyoshi nakatsukasa, hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, kaheita okazaki, toshio tanaka.

also present were chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, and leaders of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean T.U. Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by jo song il, vice-chairman of the central committee of the federation.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, and officials of the korean embassy here attended.

present were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chang shih-chung, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, and leading members of organizations concerned han hsi-ya, tien shu-chien and mao pao-chung, as well as representatives of the workers in the chinese capital.

in a toast, keng piao said that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea were founded and nurtured by chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung. "we are glad to note that this friendship is growing

daily. the increasing contacts between the people of our two countries and your delegation's current friendly visit to china will certainly further consolidate and develop the revolutionary friendship and unity of the people and workers of our two countries," he said.

in return, jo song il conveyed the profound friendship of the korean working class and people for the working class and people of china. he said that korea and china are neighbours with just a river in between. the people of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who have shed blood together in their protracted common struggle against imperialism. "the korean working class and people greatly treasure their friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people. in future, we will do our utmost to strengthen this friendship and unity," he added.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

a six-member delegation of the chinese academy of sciences with liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the academy, as its leader and wu tsao-wen, deputy director of the academy's foreign affairs bureau, as its deputy leader left here for pyongyang by train today.

the delegation will pay a friendly visit to korea at the invitation of the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea, and sign the scientific cooperation plan for 1975-1976 between the academies of sciences of china and korea.

the delegation was seen off at the station by wu yu-hsun, vice-president, and yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and first secretary sin gi do and second secretary kim sok gi of the korean embassy in peking.

Chinese Educational Delegation Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

a nine-member chinese educational delegation with hsueh yu-shan as its leader and wang lien-lung and wen chu-min as its deputy leaders entrained for the democratic people's republic of korea today on a friendly visit.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by li chi, leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including chou pei-yuan, liu yi-an, huang hsin-pai, wu chi-han and hu shou-hsin.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here were present.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

the delegation of posts and telecommunications from laos led by khampheng boupha, minister of posts and telecommunications of the provisional national union government of laos, left here by air today to visit shanghai and kwangchow before returning home. the delegation is in the company of liu yuan, deputy director of the external affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications.

the guests from laos were seen off at the airport by chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, and leading members of departments concerned, including liu cheng-ching, li lin-chuan, chiao wei-chung and lo shu-chen.

lao ambassador to china phagna lien pravongviengkham was also on the tarmac.

the lao delegation gave a banquet yesterday evening. minister chung fu-hsiang and vice-minister li yu-kuei of posts and telecommunications and leading members of other departments concerned attended.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited a people's commune, factories and posts and telecommunications facilities and viewed the great wall, the ming tombs and the palace museum.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Electric Workers on Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

more than 3,000 workers and other employees of the malaysian national electric board went on strike early this month in demand for higher wages and better working conditions, according to press reports from kuala lumpur.

the strikers, holding high placards, demonstrated in front of the office building of the national electric board on october 3. they protested against the ruthless squeezing by the board authorities and asked for an immediate 50 per cent increase of wages, more housing allowances and a change in working hours. the operations of various sections of the board were paralysed by the strike.

some 1,000 workers and other employees of the klang electric board and 450 workers and other employees of the ipoh electric board also took picketing actions on october 2 and 4 respectively.

the strikes started in early october were carried on for five days and forced the authorities concerned to accept part of the workers' demands.

the workers and other low-pay employees of the textile, communication, drinks and other industries and plantations in west malaysia have also been engaged in various forms of struggle one after another in protest against the exploitation and persecution by the capitalists. over 700 workers of two cement factories in perak state went on strike simultaneously on october 10 in protest against the managements' refusal to pay subsistence allowances to the workers. 200 workers building the kuala lumpur-sembilan super highway went on strike on october 9 in protest against the management's rejection of their wage demands and its dismissal of 24 workers representatives. picketing actions were also taken in september by more than 300 workers and other employees of 10 foreign-owned aerated waters factories in kuala lumpur, ipoh, penang and other cities and of some other factories in penang. they protested against the management's unreasonable dismissal of workers and its rejection of their wage demands.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets with Dutch Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan today met and hosted a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation of netherlands led by van oorschot, general director under the ministry of economic affairs. they had a friendly conversation. the delegation has come to attend the first meeting of the joint china-netherlands economic and trade committee.

among those attending the meeting and banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned cheng to-pin, sun so-chang, hsin yi, wang po and chiu shih-chien.

diplomatic officials of the netherlands embassy here were present.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Delegation of Norway-China Friendship Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted the delegation of the norway-china friendship association headed by harald bockman, chairman of the association. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Heads Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

e. wisniewski, polish vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, flew in here today at the head of a delegation to take part in the 12th session of the shareholders' meeting of the chinese-polish ship broker's company.

he was greeted at the airport by tao chi, chinese vice-minister of communications.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy here mieczyslaw wentel and the embassy's commercial counsellor tadeusz kowalski were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Report Meeting Marks 30th Anniversary of Romanian Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a report meeting here this afternoon in warm celebration of the 30th anniversary of the armed forces day of the socialist republic of romania.

attending the meeting were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and minister-counsellor ion dorobantu and his wife, military attache colonel ioan dubesteanu and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here.

present were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, luan hsueh-wen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned liu tao-sheng, tu yu-fu, pan yung-ti and kan mai, as well as 1,500 p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

the report meeting took place in the auditorium of the p.l.a. general logistics department. a huge streamer hung there carried the slogan: "long live the revolutionary friendship between the people and armed forces of china and romania exclamation"

addressing the meeting, deputy chief of general staff hsiang chung-hua spoke highly of the achievements won by the heroic romanian armed forces in their struggles against the fascist aggression and for safeguarding the fruits of the romanian revolution. in recent years, he said, the romanian armed forces, following the instructions of the romanian communist party and comrade nicolae ceausescu, have carried out education on patriotism and on the tradition of struggling against foreign aggression and strengthened their military training. this has further raised the political consciousness of the officers and men and increased their combat effectiveness, he said.

the deputy chief of general staff said that both china and romania are developing socialist countries. "though our two countries are separated by mountains and waters, the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and the great cause of building socialism have closely linked us together." hsiang chung-hua declared that the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people will, as always, give firm support to the romanian people in their just struggle.

colonel ioan dubesteanu took the floor amidst warm applause. he gave an account of the outstanding contributions made by the romanian armed forces under the leadership of the romanian communist party in the great cause of resisting fascist aggression and defending and building the fatherland.

the romanian communist party, he said, has formulated its policies from the marxist-leninist view about arming the people of the whole country for the defence of the fruits of the revolution, national independence and sovereignty. the military system of socialist romania also includes the patriotic detachments, the anti-aircraft defence forces and the youth training corps for the defence of the fatherland, he said.

"thanks to the leadership given by the party and comrade nicolae ceausescu," he added, "our armed forces have become an army with a high level of political consciousness and serving heart and soul our national interests and socialist cause."

colonel dubesteanu noted that the friendship between the two parties, countries, peoples and armies of romania and china is founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. he expressed the hope that this friendship will be consolidated and developed continuously.

the report meeting was rounded off with a film show at which the romanian comrades joined p.l.a. commanders and fighters in watching two romanian documentary films.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Red Cross Society of China Sends Message of Solicitude to Rwanda Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

the red cross society of china yesterday sent a message to the government of the republic of rwanda, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude for the rwandan people in areas afflicted with too much rain. the message reads:

"the chinese people are deeply concerned at the news that a serious crop failure due to too much rain this year has affected the livelihood of millions of people in your country. the red cross society of china has decided to present to the government of your country 500 tons of wheat to help the people in the afflicted areas tide over their temporary difficulties. please convey to them the deep sympathy and solicitude of the chinese people."

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Ambassador to China Gives Revolutionary Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the "october 21 revolution" of the somali democratic republic.

attending the reception were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of metallurgical industry chen shao-kun, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and leading members of departments concerned, including su chieh, hsiao peng, chou jung-kuo and hsu han-ping.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish CP (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

the central committee of the spanish communist party (marxist-leninist) sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung on october first, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says that the founding of the people's republic of china is a historic event of great importance not only for the chinese people but also for the people of the whole world. it points out that as a result of the liberation of china, people of the whole world thus have a mighty bulwark, china which have persisted in struggle and given support to the world revolution.

it says: "in the struggle against the reactionaries of the world, the chinese communist party under the leadership of beloved comrade mao tsetung, proletarian revolutionary strategic genius of the world, have consistently waged merciless struggles not only against the reactionaries, but also against all brands of opportunism and revisionism within the party and in the international communist movement. the communist party of china has won the respect and affection of all communists, who have witnessed the correct and unswerving implementation by the chinese communist party of the teachings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin".

it adds: "on the occasion of the glorious day of liberation won by the chinese people and of the founding of the people's republic of china, we wish you, wholeheartedly, new and greater successes in the building of socialism".

CHINA AND SUDAN

Red Cross Society of China Sends Message of Solicitude to Sudanese Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

the red cross society of china today sent a message to the government of the democratic republic of the sudan, expressing solicitude and heartfelt sympathy for the flood-stricken sudanese people. the message reads:

* government of the democratic republic of the sudan:

the chinese people and red cross society are very much concerned at the news of continuous torrential rains and resultant floods in southern parts of your country, which caused loss to the inhabitants there. our society has decided to present to your government one thousand tons of sorghum to help the people of the afflicted areas tide over their temporary difficulties caused by the floods. please convey to them the solicitude and heartfelt sympathy of the chinese people.

red cross society of china
peking, october 22, 1974

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

arne bjornberg, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of sweden to the people's republic of china, left his post here for home today.

CHINA AND US

Chief of US Liaison Office in China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

george herbert walker bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, arrived in peking by plane this afternoon.

American Farmers and Ranchers Tour-Study Group to China Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1974)

the 22-member american farmers and ranchers tour-study group to china led by agriculturist marion e. ensminger and mrs. ensminger left here by plane yesterday to visit shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow.

the group arrived in peking on october 11. yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, gave a banquet in its honour. chin shan-pao, leading member of the academy of sciences of agriculture and forestry, and scientific workers in agriculture and animal husbandry met and had academic discussions with all members of the group.

the group visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province.

Peking Dinner for US Visitors

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, yesterday evening met and gave a dinner for the delegation to china of the philadelphia council for international visitors, u.s.a., with richard p. brown, jr. as its leader and francis c. grant, jr. as deputy leader. they had a friendly conversation.

before arriving in peking yesterday morning, the u.s. visitors had toured kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, soochow and nanking.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Visits Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 21, 1974)

the yugoslav sports delegation led by hakija pozderac, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation, wound up its visit here and left for peking by air today.

the yugoslav delegation flew in here from shanghai yesterday. the guests visited the kwangchow municipal spare-time sports school and attended a training session of the students. it also visited china's 1974 autumn export commodities fair, saw a performance by the hainan island song and dance troupe and went sightseeing round the city.

today, the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of the yugoslav guests. attending the banquet were liang chin-tang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal physical culture and sports commissions, including chen yuan-kao and yu han-wen.

Yugoslav People's Army Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1974)

a delegation of the yugoslav people's army arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence. delegation leader is lieutenant-general branislav joksovic, vice-chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, and deputy leader major-general stevo ilic.

the distinguished yugoslav guests were greeted at the airport by li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned of the p.l.a. and the chinese foreign ministry, including ho cheng-wen, chan hai-ying, kung chao-nien, chang chi-hui, wang chen-hsiang, kan mai and liu chin-lin.

on hand were also milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china, and col. bogdan malbasic, military attache of the yugoslav embassy in peking, who is a member of the yugoslav people's army delegation.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government and Military Goodwill Delegations Arrive in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 21, 1974)

the government delegation of the people's republic of china led by minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and the chinese military goodwill delegation led by deputy chief of general staff of the people's liberation army chang tsai-chien arrived here today at the invitation of the government of the republic of zambia and the zambian defence ministry respectively.

the delegations will attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of zambia's independence and pay a friendly visit in this country.

present at the airport to greet the delegations were member of the central committee of the united national independence party mudenda, foreign minister mwaanga, chief of staff of the army benjamin mibenge, chief of staff of the air force haimbe and permanent secretary of the defence ministry muyawala.

the deputy leader of the chinese government delegation li chiang-fen, who is ambassador to zambia, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL

CMP
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE X741231 001
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680